

BOUNDARY BILL
AIDS INTERESTS
OF FREE STATEMeasure, Published Today,
Even More Contentious
Than Was SupposedBRITAIN CAN FORCE
ULSTER IF NEED BEGovernment Has Power to
Name Commissioner for
Northern Ireland

By Cable from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, Aug. 7.—The Irish boundary bill is published today and proves even more contentious than appeared from the description given of it in the House of Commons yesterday. It empowers the British Government to appoint a representative for Ulster upon the boundary commission if Ulster fails to do this for itself. It thus changes the treaty, in a sense, favorable to the Free State's case and against that of Ulster. It does this by making an addition to Article XII of the treaty. This addition has already been signed by the Prime Minister, Ramsay MacDonald, for Great Britain, and by William T. Cosgrave for the Free State. This means that although the proposal is still subject for ratification by legislation in both Great Britain and the Free State it cannot now be modified in the House of Commons, but must either be accepted or rejected there as it stands. Whether the treaty applies in the House of Lords is not yet clear and it has been suggested that it might be possible to amend the Government's bill, thereby changing its title.

It is recognized, however, that the statement made by Sir John Simon in the House yesterday in behalf of the Liberal Party practically assures the Government of enough support to enable the bill to be passed. The Conservatives' attitude is cautious. Speaking at Hemel Hempstead last night, after leaving the House, Stanley Baldwin pledged himself to "say no word that would make it more difficult to reach a settlement by agreement." He added that failing such settlement, the government bill would be opposed to the utmost.

Press comment this morning is along party lines, and revives the controversy as to whether the treaty as originally drafted justified any considerable change in the Ulster border. The Christian Science Monitor representative understands that proposals have been placed before the Government for referring this question to a judicial committee of the Privy Council, but that no decision, but so far no other steps in this direction have been taken.

Landing Place
for Greenland
Hop Is LocatedAmerican Army Air Service
Advance Party Picks
Out Ekaluit

WASHINGTON, Aug. 7.—A good landing place for the American world fliers on their next hop has been located by the advance party on the east coast of Greenland at Ekaluit, the Army Air Service was informed today.

ABOARD U. S. S. BARRY, Indian Harbor, Labrador, Aug. 7 (AP)—News of the successful arrival of the American army world fliers on the southwestern coast of Iceland, bringing nearly the time for their hop to Greenland and Labrador, has put new enthusiasm into the American destroyer division anchored here awaiting sailing orders. There is forecast of flying conditions.

The cruiser Milwaukee will be off Iqviut, Greenland, when the flight for Labrador starts, and will probably follow the aviators to this port at full speed, bringing the necessary for the beginning of their necessary cross-continental flight.

The destroyer Lawrence, after locating the planes on their way here, will stand close to the shore to assist the fliers in landing and take them aboard.

Zanni Leaves Calcutta
BOMBAY, Aug. 7.—Major Zanni, the Argentine world flier, is making short hops. Almost the moment he left Karachi he encountered adverse flying conditions and has had great difficulty in following his route. After a delay at Cawnpore, Major Zanni resumed the flight and landed at Allahabad yesterday for supplies. He left this morning for Calcutta.

Off to Meet Wade
NEWPORT NEWS, Va., July 7.—Lieut. George C. McDonald and V. E. Bertrandias hopped off from Langley Field this forenoon for Pictou, N. S., in the Douglas cruising plane, in which Lieutenant Wade will resume his round-the-world flight.

The "Boston II" will remain at Squantum overnight, and continue to Pictou, Nova Scotia, tomorrow. Lieutenants Victor E. Bertrandias and George C. McDonald are piloting the plane.

Trying to Solve Ulster Boundary Problem



Left to Right: William T. Cosgrave, Head of the Irish Free State Government; Ramsay MacDonald, Prime Minister of Great Britain; Sir James Craig, Ulster Prime Minister.

Price Manipulation Charge
Disputed in Crop Survey
by Agricultural ExpertsSharp Advance in Farm Commodities Declared
Due to Domestic and Foreign Shortages Dis-
closed in Governmental Reports

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, Ill., Aug. 7.—The charge that the advance in prices of wheat, corn, oats, hogs and cotton is due to market manipulation is generally contradicted in statements received here from authorities in the agricultural world. The unexpected rise in farm commodities is attributed essentially to conditions of supply and demand, a domestic and foreign shortage being asserted, based on governmental and commercial statistics.

Such widely known experts as Dr. W. M. Jardine, president of Kansas State Agricultural College, and Dr. John Lee Coulter, president of the North Dakota Agricultural College, do not consider manipulation a factor in present prices. In this they are supported by the research department of the American Farm Bureau Federation.

Speculation has contributed to the rise, it is granted by Frank L. Carey, president of the Chicago Board of Trade, but he avers that this speculation is not the cause of the rise in world supply and demand.

Telegraphic responses to The Christian Science Monitor's inquiry, seeking to ascertain just how much recent advances are the result of supply and demand and how much are due to manipulation, together with interviews by Monitor correspondents, follow:

Dr. John Lee Coulter, president of the North Dakota Agricultural College, telegraphed as follows from Fargo:

All changes to date seem to me to be speculative in character as persons under normal conditions, and based upon supply and demand conditions. I cannot detect any manipulation and believe the price movement is watching for this and will both expose and prosecute any attempt.

When the movement is based purely on prospective world supply and demand situation for bread grains, oats and barley, the situation is satisfactory but naturally follows corn condition because of substitute character as feed crop. Hog price movement is more complex, being based on shrinkage in number, change in world situation, and uncertain feed prospects.

Dr. W. M. Jardine, president of the Kansas State Agricultural College, at Manhattan, Kan., wired:

Recent advances in the price of wheat, corn, oats, and hogs are entirely due to present anticipated supply of these products in relation to demand for them. Decreases in the wheat crop in Canada, Pacific coast states, and Europe account for the wheat situation. Decreases in the corn belt are due to late season unfavorable conditions. Twenty per cent reduction in hog population and tremendous run because of prospect of high price of corn still further reduces possible supply for the next six months. Oats are climbing because it is a feed crop and sympathizes with corn.

H. W. Moorehouse, director of the research department of the American Farm Bureau Federation, said:

(Continued on Page 2, Column 2)

FRAUD EXPOSED
IN MAINE GIVES
BREWSTER LEADExpected to Win as Governor
Baxter and Council
Check Portland Vote

Special from Monitor Bureau

PORTLAND, Me., Aug. 7 (Special).—Ralph O. Brewster of this city probably will be declared Republican nominee for Governor by Percival P. Baxter, present Governor, and the Executive Council today on the face of the returns from the recount and the evidence of fraudulent voting in Ward 4 of this city. Frank G. Farrington of Augusta, state Senator, had been announced winner at the primary in June.

The hearing on the corrupt ballot charges adjourned this noon and the Governor and his council immediately went into executive session to consider the case. In view of the fact that a very large majority of the voters who testified before the council declared that they had voted for Mr. Brewster, and nearly 100 others testified that they had not voted at all, notwithstanding that their names were checked as having voted, it is believed there can be no other decision than to render a verdict for him.

Frank O. Farrington of Augusta, who was accorded the nomination on the face of the first returns, had a lead that they had lost. The Portland count was started and this now has been completely wiped out. Mr. Brewster is a lawyer and actively associated with many of Maine's leading movements. He has been an active worker in the State of Maine Publicity Bureau and is a leader in Republican politics.

It is anticipated that the findings of the Governor and Council will result in legal proceedings by the Attorney-General's office against those who are charged with fraud in connection with the Ward 4 election.

Ninety-four voters out of 988 whose names have been checked as having voted and who had been summoned to appear testified at the afternoon session yesterday. In response to questions by Governor Baxter, 36 said that they had voted. An equal number had voted for Senator Brewster and the other 22 had favored Senator Farrington.

They were simply asked whether or not they cast their ballot for whom they voted. None was obliged to make public his vote, but under advice of the majority of the Supreme Court justices no vote will be counted for either candidate unless the voter who claims to have cast the same appears in person before the Governor and Council and satisfies them that he voted for such a candidate.

The proceedings, which were described by Governor Baxter in his opening statement as an "experiment" governing which "there is no provision in our constitution or statutes" has been contrasted by Maine newspapers editorially with the action, also under direction of the Supreme Court justices, in throwing out entirely the vote of St. Agatha in Aroostook County, because no voting booths were used there, as required by the statutes to secure secrecy. The vote was 252 to 0 in Farrington's favor.

Governor Baxter in his opening statement said:

Our task is a thankless one, imposed upon us by circumstances beyond our control and, though distasteful to us, we propose to go through with it.

The list of persons who had made affidavit that they did not vote was in the hands of the Governor, as was the official check lists of the ward.

AMERICANS LIVING
IN JAPAN PROTEST
DEFENSE DISPLAY

TOKYO, Aug. 7.—Americans residing in Japan are preparing a protest against the observance of National Defense Day in America which they will cable President Coolidge on Aug. 15. Dr. S. H. Wainwright, leader of the American community, characterizes it as "in line with protests already made by the governors of two states. There is a movement afoot to have Americans in this country add their voices to the protest against this demonstration."

Fascist Council Bars
Out Freemasonry

By Special Cable

Rome, Aug. 7.—THE Fascist National Council has adopted several important resolutions, one of these dealing with the attitude of Fascism towards Freemasonry. It was decided that the Fascist should not have any connection with the Masonic Lodge in the future. It is deemed strange that no resolution was passed dealing with a selective process for the purification of the ranks of the Fascist Party as the country expected. This is further proof, if any is needed, that the extremists today dominate the situation.

BUTLER EXPECTS
30,000,000 POLL;
SEES G. O. P. GAINDeclares Big Total Vote
Coolidge Asset—Will An-
swer Oil Charges

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Aug. 7.—A more intense campaign than originally contemplated is planned by the Republican managers in response to appeals from all parts of the United States, according to an announcement from the Republican headquarters here. The change in plans, as explained by William M. Butler, chairman of the Republican national committee, is due to the fact that the interest is so great in the election this year that people, even though already firmly Republican, want to hear and read statements of the case for the party.

Before leaving here for Washington, D. C., for further conference on the campaign work there, Mr. Butler held a long conference with the eastern manager, Frederick C. Hicks.

The campaign, Mr. Butler said, also would include an effort to get voters to the polls regardless of their political affiliations, his idea being that a large vote could not be helped by Coolidge and the interest of the people in their Government was worth the effort. He predicts a poll of 30,000,000 votes.

The attention of John W. Davis, the Democratic nominee, was called today to the recent statement of Mr. Butler's that, so far as the election was concerned, the oil scandals revealed last spring by the Senate investigations were not an issue. It was said on Mr. Davis's behalf that the Democratic Party had no intention of letting people forget about them. Mr. Butler, when told of this, amplified his previous statement by saying:

The remark was made at the end of a newspaper conference, when I did not go into detail as to what I meant. My idea was that the various organizations in, of course, the political, had been put in the hands of attorneys appointed by the President, and now were being brought in as a orderly, legal way into the courts where any proven wrongdoing will receive proper, orderly treatment. The law can now take its course.

Mr. Butler's attention also was called to the recent statements by Matthew V. Woll of the American Federation of Labor that the effect of the Republican vice-presidential nominee had been at the head of an organization having for its main purpose an attack on labor unions to restore the "open shop." Mr. Butler said:

Such a statement, I believe, is mistaken. General Dawes's record as regards his attitude toward labor organizations is, of course, an open book. I think if it be fairly examined it will show that he has been friendly to organized labor.

MOTOR REGISTRATION
TOTAL GOES TO 593,749

Motor registration in Massachusetts, with nearly four months still to go before the end of the state's fiscal year, has already surpassed any previous record for a full 12 months. During July 31, 1922 passenger and commercial car registrations were added, bringing total to 593,749. Of that figure 510,802 represented passenger cars. In all of 1922 passenger car registrations aggregated 482,645.

The highest number plate issued thus far is in series 457,000, now being distributed through Pittsfield. The highest number plate issued up to 10 o'clock this (Thursday) morning was 455,216. The highest number set given out last year was 469,507. State officials confidently believe number plate 500,000 will be seen this season.

New York—Two new and larger amphitheatres, one of them, it is said, to be the largest in the world, will take the place of Madison Square Garden when that famous structure is torn down.

Washington—The Naval air cruiser Shenandoah will be sent on an extended tour of the west, beginning about Aug. 28, Curtis D. Wilbur, Secretary of the Navy, has announced.

Paris—The French Government has raised Paul Wayland Bartlett, the American sculptor, to the dignity of a commander of the Legion of Honor. Mr. Bartlett was decorated as an officer of the Legion of Honor in 1908.

New York—Keen competition for the American steel industry will be offered by Germany after she obtains a loan and gets back on her feet. Eugene G. Grace, president of the Bethlehem Steel Corporation, predicted today upon his return from Europe.

FRANCE IS NOT
TO BE PRESSED
BY CREDITORSFrench Part in Restoring
European Peace Recognized
by Unwritten Agreement

By SISLEY HUDDLESTON

By Special Cable

PARIS, Aug. 7.—It is reported in well-informed quarters here that neither America nor England will press France for the payment of its debts in the near future, now that the French have played their part in the re-establishing of European peace by accepting at a great sacrifice, moral as well as material, the Dawes report. How far this understanding was specifically held out to France by official persons cannot be ascertained, but that something to this effect has been promised is the impression gathered in conversation in French circles.

This does not mean that there will be necessarily a definite cancellation of debts. Perhaps to raise again the question in America would be imprudent.

But without cancellation, without readjustment, it will be possible in practice to ignore the debts and to refrain from collecting them until a more fitting season.

It is believed that Ramsay MacDonald, the British Prime Minister, intimated to Edouard Herriot, the French Prime Minister, that so far as the British were concerned, there was no desire to use the existence of the debts as a weapon.

Blackmail Suggestion Decried
Articles in such journals as The Spectator, which openly advocated the employment of the debts in a sort of blackmailing way against France are not officially approved. There is something immoral in the suggestion that if France agrees to a certain course, its debts will be forgiven, and if it does not agree, its debts will be demanded.

The first part of the suggestion is undoubtedly true, but the second menacing part is untrue. Various American editors, including the Secretary of State, Charles E. Hughes, in private talks, have put the position as it is, that America is extremely interested in the solution of European problems and is not inclined to use the slightest desire to make matters harder for France by enforcing American claims.

Frank B. Kellogg, American Ambassador to Great Britain, and James A. Logan Jr. are understood to take the same view, and their influence in all stages of the London conference has been enormous. This is equally true of the banking representatives who have been present.

American Views Conveyed
It is altogether very clear that the idea of the American attitude has been conveyed in various forms on numerous occasions during the past few weeks to the French, who have certainly taken this attitude into the greatest consideration. At first the French were not willing to conclude an agreement which would unquestionably mean the surrender of liberty of movement, which would again reduce the allied claims and which would affect national sovereignty and perhaps security by compelling the French to abandon their hold on Germany, unless there was discussion at the same time the whole problem of interallied debts.

The French thesis is that German debts and interallied debts are inextricably interlocked. It is argued that even on the most optimistic calculations, France's share under the Dawes report cannot be higher than 25,000,000,000 francs, whereas France actually owes England and America over 30,000,000,000 francs with another 5,000,000,000 commercial debts.

France Has Debt Balance
Thus if a general balance is struck France, instead of receiving compensation, will actually owe more than it receives. Moreover, there is really no solid basis for calculating the value of German payments under the Dawes report. The difficulties of transfer may make them disappear altogether. The French pointed out that it would be unfair to accept such a doubtful bargain, without having the smallest assurance that, in their turn, they, disappointed creditors, would not be pressed in their capacity of debtors.

Mr. MacDonald saw that if there was officially introduced in the London conference the problem of debts, then the conference would be unconsciously long. Mr. Herriot intimated that he wanted private assurances that the French delegation would not be concerned with the debts, but that they would be able to deal with them, whether in fact, in view of the assurances given and the general disposition not to trouble France, it would be advisable to have an early conference on this subject, is still an open question.

Portland, Ore.—Less than four acres of cherry trees this year brought J. R. Nunemaker of Hood River a check for \$12,701.83, for his harvest of 6072 boxes.

Berlin—The North German Lloyd Steamship Company has been granted a 19-year loan of £1,000,000 by London financiers, the Frankfurter Zeitung of Frankfurt announces.

Washington—The retail cost of food in 14 of 19 cities in which surveys have just been completed by the Labor Department, increased from 3 to 3 per cent last month.

Portland, Ore.—Fines assessed in cases resulting from the activities of the state prohibition department during the six months ending July 1 aggregated \$77,607. Agents arrested 27 persons, seized 24 stills, confiscated 13 automobiles, and destroyed 8554 gallons of liquor.

ALLIES AND GERMANS
REACH AGREEMENT
OVER DEFAULT ISSUE

His Mission Success

Reich Delegate Is to Be
Allowed to Address the
Reparation CommissionGIVEN AS PRIVILEGE
NOT AS A RIGHTFrench Circles Express Them-
selves as Satisfied With
the Progress Made

LONDON, Aug. 7 (AP)—The Allies and the Germans have reached a complete agreement on the manner in which defaults are to be declared under the Dawes plan.

The council of fourteen today adopted the full text of the report of the first committee of the interallied conference. The council will meet again at 5 p. m. to take up the report of the third committee.

After this forenoon's meeting of the "Big Fourteen" of the international conference on reparations, a French spokesman said an agreement was in sight by which Germany would be allowed to address the inter-allied reparation commission if Germany is allowed in default under the Dawes plan.

Strictly an Allied Affair
It was emphasized by this informant that this concession would be accorded Germany as a privilege rather than as a right, and that the final determination of Germany's possible default must remain strictly an allied affair. On this point the French spokesman was optimistic that the Germans would accept the agreement reached by the allied delegates among themselves before the conference was opened to the "tone of the discussion" was most courteous.

French circles expressed themselves quite satisfied with the morning's meeting. They said the Germans presented their propositions in a moderate way and that the "tone of the discussion" was most courteous.

One of the French spokesmen asserted that many of the points put forward by the Germans were capable of adjustment and reconciliation with the agreements reached by the Allies. It was said that restoration of Germany's economic unity and the problem presented by the transfer of reparations receipts.

Frank B. Kellogg told the newspaper that the German delegation to the council that the whole atmosphere of the conference was good. Although the chief difficulties were considered to be centered in consideration of the question of restoration of Germany's economic unity and the problem presented by the transfer of reparations receipts.

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General Optimism Felt
at Probable Outcome
of International Policy
By Cable from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, Aug. 7.—The Council of Fourteen continued its discussions this morning on the German memorandum. The discussion, in which the Germans participated for the first time, The Christian Science Monitor representative learns from high British sources were mainly over the question of possible German default. Over an hour was devoted to the determination of what is meant by "flagrant" default. It is understood that the French insisted on an agreement on the actual terms to be employed to designate a failure on Germany's part to meet its obligations. The German view on the immediate settlement of this question is not vitally important. The claim is that too much of the conference's valuable time has been spent in discussing minor matters.

Smaller groups of experts and delegates met to consider the questions covering transfers, deliveries in kind and finance. The military evacuation of the Ruhr Valley nevertheless remains the main point of difference, also whether the British are to remain in Cologne after 1925. It is suggested that if the British evacuate the northern area, they need not leave Germany, but might relieve the French troops in the Cologne area, which is not due to be evacuated five years hence.

Date of Evacuation
The Germans expect France and Belgium to name a definite date for the Ruhr evacuation, say three to six months. France and Belgium therefore may think the opportunity ripe to secure a generous commercial treaty and a customs convention favorable to Alsatian industries.

Informally seems to characterize the international conference. When the heads of the delegation arrived at the House of Commons this morning for the meeting, they were met

by a large gathering of reporters and photographers. The atmosphere was one of intense interest and activity.

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by an equally informal guard of honor and 600 or 700 cheering Boy Scouts in the court yard.

No Unsurmountable Obstacles

All discussion of international debts at this conference is barred by the "iron-bound agreement" of the part of the leading delegates, the Monitor learns from a high American official. The German memorandum submitted yesterday contains no unsurmountable obstacles, the Monitor representative understands from the very highest French and American sources. The opinion at present apparently is almost unanimous that fair weather is ahead for all concerned. The chief experts of Great Britain, France, Belgium, Italy, and Germany examined the points of the German memorandum yesterday afternoon at the Foreign Office. It is said that matters relating to the second (evacuation) and the third (transfer) committees only were dealt with by them, the first committee having to do with questions of default and penalties, and consequently are only dealt with by the Council of Seven. It is conservatively estimated that the conference will last until next Wednesday or Thursday.

Regarding the economic evacuation of the Ruhr, the Monitor representative was told by a high French official close to M. Herriot that the German contention is not insurmountable. They demand that the evacuation should take six weeks, instead of four. It was pointed out to them, however, that such authorities as the railway, consider six weeks as the absolutely minimum limit of the economic evacuation. It is expected, therefore, that as the German contention is not in consonance with the Treaty of Versailles, they will yield on this point.

The Reich delegates insist on a general and reciprocal amnesty, even for the crimes of high treason and sabotage. It is expected that the evacuation should take six weeks, instead of four. It was pointed out to them, however, that such authorities as the railway, consider six weeks as the absolutely minimum limit of the economic evacuation. It is expected, therefore, that as the German contention is not in consonance with the Treaty of Versailles, they will yield on this point.

Greater difficulty is expected in the case of deliveries in kind and transfers. As already stated, the Germans object to making deliveries in kind beyond the treaty date of 1930 to the requirement of the German Government to guarantee deliveries in kind hereafter.

It is said that the Germans are ready to give satisfaction to the Allies by passing special legislation to deprive railwaymen in the occupied territories the right to strike. Americans are optimistic as to the question of military evacuation. According to the highest sources it is considered that the matter can be solved satisfactorily.

By Special Cable
BERLIN, Aug. 7.—The favorable reception which the Chancellor Dr. Brüning has been giving to the German memorandum has caused much satisfaction today in political circles here. It has been apprehended that the open manner in which Dr. Brüning referred to the evacuation might have provoked controversy. The fact, therefore, that his statements did not precipitate a crisis, but that the whole question was turned over to a subcommittee is regarded here as a favorable omen.

An officially inspired article was brought to the notice of Charles E. Hughes, American Secretary of State, yesterday afternoon. The article, which appeared in the *Frankfurter Zeitung*, was a copy was presented to Mr. Hughes when he was boarding the President Harding of the United States Lines.

The article indicates that Germany will be in a difficult position in London and requests that the United States exercise its influence not only regarding economic questions but also with regard to the evacuation problems. Arguing that the Dawes legislation can only be passed with the help of the Pan-Germans and that the Pan-Germans will only lend their support if the Ruhr is evacuated, the conclusion is reached in the article that the yielding of Germany in this question would not help pacify Europe nor bring about a satisfactory settlement in the Ruhr. The article therefore suggests that negotiations regarding the evacuation of the Ruhr take place under American chairmanship and adds that the solution reached with the help of the United States would result in the inner political situation in Germany as well as in France.

EVENTS TONIGHT

Free public lecture (in French), "Pourquoi nous sommes Mollats," by Prof. André Morize, Emerson D. Harvard University, 8.

Theater: Keith's—Vandeville, 2.5. Nialistic—"Poppy," 2.15. Shubert—"Marjorie," 2.30.

Photoplays: Fenway—"Wanderer of Wasteland," Tremont Temple—"Abraham Lincoln," 2.20, 2.30. "Sidekick of Life."

Lecture-story, "At Candle Lighting Time," Children's Museum of Boston, Olmsted Park, Jamaica Plain, 3. Annual business conference at Babson Park, Wellesley Hills, morning and afternoon. All-day steamboat sail and annual outing of disabled World War veterans of Boston.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

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PRICE MANIPULATION CHARGE DISPUTED IN CROP SURVEY

(Continued from Page 1)

The supply and demand situation is all back of the price rise. Wheat, however, has been largely unaffected, however, than supply and demand necessities is another question. In times like these men are apt to get excited and often go beyond the point they should.

"I do not think the price of wheat is too high, but \$2 wheat, which is talked of in some quarters, at the present time seems more than warranted."

There is nothing unusual in the price advance. I should ascribe them to normal happenings rather than to manipulation.

Cotton Crop Conditions
Pertaining to cotton, C. O. Moser, secretary of the American Cotton Growers' Exchange, co-operative, wired from Dallas:

It is difficult to determine this, really, influence. Manipulation and rapidly deteriorating crop conditions upon recent increase in the price of cotton.

My opinion is that the cotton crop in the south, and especially in Texas, is in a very precarious condition and that the full effect of the price advance has not yet been realized.

"Poor cotton prospects warrant an increase in price, as far as Texas conditions are concerned," said George B. Terrell, state Agricultural Commissioner, to a correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor at Austin, Tex. He added:

I have little information from other states, but condition of Texas cotton on Aug. 1 was 67 per cent normal, a state survey showed, as contrasted with a normal of 72 per cent July 1. Severe drought is the cause for the decline.

Effects of World Conditions
Speculation based on world conditions has contributed to the advance in grain prices, Frank L. Carey, president of the Chicago Board of Trade, said to a Monitor correspondent here.

"Indeed, without speculation," he said, "present prices would collapse, as the farmers secured grain into the market, so that speculation could be credited with maintaining advanced prices."

Looking at it from the standpoint of information, Mr. Carey said that speculation might be called responsible for the advance at this time, since it was through such informed agencies that the European shortage had been sensed and broadcast.

To the best of his judgment, he said manipulation did not figure in this market. Trading, he added, is the largest in volume since 1921. Speculation is the most part of the business, but outsiders coming in much less than usual on an advance of this kind, he noted.

Reverting to cotton, Dr. Andrew M. Soule, president of the Georgia State College of Agriculture, wired in response to the Monitor's query from Athens, Ga., as follows:

Manipulation for several months past has been directed toward depressing the price of cotton. The return is due to low visible supply and great expansion of textile manufacturing plants, particularly in the South American field. Nearly 8,000,000 bales are required for home needs. The prospective crop has from 10,000,000 to 12,000,000 bales. The margin of cotton available for export is therefore small. Reserves of raw cotton are now dangerously low.

From the College of Agriculture of Louisiana State University at Baton Rouge came this comment on cotton prices from W. R. Dehon, dean of the college:

In my judgment the price of cotton has been determined almost wholly upon facts of small carry-over, prospect of production smaller than last year, and the extent to which the world needs are to some extent by hope of better conditions in Europe.

Result of Wheat Survey
Taking up wheat again, Dr. Harry L. Russell, dean of the College of Agriculture at the University of Wisconsin, gives first hand testimony as to conditions. He wired from Madison:

My return from an extensive trip through the wheat belt of Washington, the prairie provinces of Canada, North Dakota, and Minnesota, has been to the effect that the wheat crop situation which wheat has advanced in price. My absence for a month from access to figures makes it impossible for me to give definite answer from a statistical standpoint, but I know of no proof that the price of wheat has been advanced by manipulation. Proof of such a process is almost impossible to obtain. My opinion is that the price of wheat has been advanced by manipulation.

Kindred judgment comes from the Atlantic and Pacific coasts. Prof. C. E. Ladd, director of extension, New York State College of Agriculture, telegraphed from Ithaca, N. Y., as follows:

Recent increase of prices of corn, wheat, hogs and on would be justified on basis of last crop estimate made by United States Department of Agriculture and by the fact that each of the products has been considerably below the general price level for many months. In June with the general price level standing at 148 per cent compared with the five years, 1910 to 1914, as 100 per cent, corn on the same basis stood at 119 per cent in June, oats at 112 per cent and hogs at 91 per cent.

Domestic and Foreign Shortage
Simultaneously at Potland, Ore., Dr. G. R. Hyslop, professor of farm crops of the Oregon Agricultural College, was wiring:

Oregon Agricultural College judgment is that recent price increases in wheat, oats and corn are largely due to local and world statistics indicating shortage of crop. Some high points may be caused by over-expectancy of harvest, but I believe in the long run the price will be controlled by the supply and demand situation.

PRICE MANIPULATION CHARGE DISPUTED IN CROP SURVEY

The supply and demand situation is all back of the price rise. Wheat, however, has been largely unaffected, however, than supply and demand necessities is another question. In times like these men are apt to get excited and often go beyond the point they should.

"I do not think the price of wheat is too high, but \$2 wheat, which is talked of in some quarters, at the present time seems more than warranted."

There is nothing unusual in the price advance. I should ascribe them to normal happenings rather than to manipulation.

Cotton Crop Conditions
Pertaining to cotton, C. O. Moser, secretary of the American Cotton Growers' Exchange, co-operative, wired from Dallas:

It is difficult to determine this, really, influence. Manipulation and rapidly deteriorating crop conditions upon recent increase in the price of cotton.

My opinion is that the cotton crop in the south, and especially in Texas, is in a very precarious condition and that the full effect of the price advance has not yet been realized.

"Poor cotton prospects warrant an increase in price, as far as Texas conditions are concerned," said George B. Terrell, state Agricultural Commissioner, to a correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor at Austin, Tex. He added:

I have little information from other states, but condition of Texas cotton on Aug. 1 was 67 per cent normal, a state survey showed, as contrasted with a normal of 72 per cent July 1. Severe drought is the cause for the decline.

Effects of World Conditions
Speculation based on world conditions has contributed to the advance in grain prices, Frank L. Carey, president of the Chicago Board of Trade, said to a Monitor correspondent here.

"Indeed, without speculation," he said, "present prices would collapse, as the farmers secured grain into the market, so that speculation could be credited with maintaining advanced prices."

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G. A. R. VISITORS BEGIN TO ARRIVE

Associated Groups Hold Meetings Next Week—Regularity Will Drill

More than 1000 visitors have already arrived in Boston to attend the fifty-eighth national G. A. R. encampment, which opens Sunday and continues through the next week. Many of the advance guard of delegates, including Gaylord M. Saltsdale, commander-in-chief of the G. A. R., and suits, are from points far distant from New England, and have come here in advance to visit the many places of historic interest in Boston and its suburbs before the encampment functions start. Many of the early comers to the encampment are members of the Women's Relief Corps and Sons of Veterans' Auxiliary.

Corporal James Tanner of Washington, a national G. A. R. figure, is to speak at the patriotic exercises to be held in the Old South Church, Boylston Street, Sunday afternoon. He will be welcomed to Boston Saturday night by Maj. Fred E. Bolton, chairman of the executive committee, and the G. A. R. of Massachusetts. Corporal Tanner is to be accompanied by his son, Col. Earle Tanner, U. S. A.

United States army troops, stationed at Camp Devens, will give a sunset drill on the Common on Thursday evening, previous to the display of fireworks. Major Bolton of the executive committee, and in connection with the national encampment of the first army corps, have made the necessary arrangements that will bring a battalion of troops over the road to present the drill.

On Tuesday and Wednesday evening of next week the Naval Veterans will hold a "dog watch" at the headquarters of Post No. 15, No. 1151 Washington Street. An outing at Marblehead is also on their program. In connection with the national encampment of the Grand Army, the forty-third national encampment of the Sons of Veterans of the United States of America is to be held in Boston during the week.

The headquarters of the Sons of Veterans will be at the Hotel Somerset. On Sunday afternoon patriotic services are to be held by this organization. The Sons of Veterans members will do sight-seeing and in the afternoon the Council-in-Chief will meet at National Headquarters.

Special from Monitor Bureau
NEW YORK, Aug. 7.—Not too valuable but a desirable collection of postage stamps can be, is a point which the members of the Society of Philatelic Americans, after a three-day convention here, will explain to all who are interested in collecting but refrain because of the belief that collecting is a "hobby" of the wealthy.

In the opinion of Joseph Hoffman of New York, chairman of the board of governors, this misconception has arisen from the publicity given to the fabulous sums of money paid for rare stamps.

Mr. Hoffman explained that it is possible to purchase an attractive collection with as many as 2000 varieties for the sum of \$100, while for the sum of \$500 an assortment of 20,000 stamps can be bought of which only a few are of value.

"The educational value of stamp collecting both to young boys and adults is unquestionable," he said. "Stamp collecting encourages an interest in other nations, their documents and postal history."

DELAWARE SCHOOLS SATISFY NECESSITY
WILMINGTON, Del., Aug. 7. (Special)—The Delaware School Auxiliary reports the completion of two more buildings in the new school system in other in New Castle County. One of the buildings were built by the auxiliary and the State made a grant of \$5000 towards the building of the other one. The auxiliary also announces that with the completion of the present schools for Negroes an unduly long delay in the history of the Negro in Delaware will have been met.

SEALER UNDER CIVIL SERVICE
Jay R. Bacon, attorney-general of Massachusetts, ruled yesterday that the position of sealer of weights and measures for the City of Boston is under civil service. Payson Dana, commissioner of civil service for Massachusetts, said he had no objection to the Mayor's appointment of James E. Norton to succeed Charles E. Woolley. The commissioner told the Mayor he would have to send in the name of an applicant for the civil service examination.

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HISTORIC HOUSE IN OHIO BOUGHT BY CLUB WOMEN

Springfield Federation Members Get Buchwalter Property

SPRINGFIELD, O., Aug. 7. (Special)—The house in which the Ohio Federation of Women's Clubs was organized—a house that consequently is held in fond memory by Ohio club women—is being remodeled to provide a community center for club women of Springfield.

Fulfilling a hope of many years, a small group of women of Springfield two years ago purchased the home of Captain and Mrs. J. E. Buchwalter for \$28,000. The purchase was made mostly on faith but the women, prominent among whom was Miss Anna B. Johnson, president of the City Federation of Women's Clubs, and formerly holding the same office in the Ohio Federation, were convinced that the time had come to give the club women of the city a community center.

Immediately a campaign was begun to sell stock at \$10 a share with the result that within the two years the clubhouse has been entirely paid for. Remodeling is being done by the club house through its board of directors. The house is conceded to be one of the most beautiful in the state and ideal for club purposes. The sum of \$5000 was donated by the club women of the city. Captain Buchwalter himself for it was the captain's first wife who formed the Ohio Federation of Women's Clubs.

Riches Not Needed To Collect Stamps
Philatelists Say Collections Have Educational Value

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EXPORT TRADE, SESSION TOPIC

Babson Conferees Give Consideration to Phases of Foreign Situation

Careful canvassing of the foreign situation, especially as it affects American export trade, marked the round table discussion this morning at the business conference at Wellesley Hills. Following the official procedure the business men at the "morning after" conference, discussed in detail the subject matter of the speeches to which they had listened in the more formal afternoon meeting of yesterday.

The discussion had a slow start, with questions first at George E. MacLennan of the Babson statistical organization, one of the speakers yesterday, to the prospects of English and European rehabilitation. Then a question as to the "social revolution" believed by some to be impending in Europe provoked a lively discussion of the reparations problem, the Dawes plan and the Versailles treaty.

One or two outspoken members of the conference asserted the belief that the Dawes plan was a makeshift, as one of them put it "an eleven hour makeshift that will get us out of the last scrape and into the next one, and going further, asserted that the Dawes plan was not founded upon facts, and would not be revised soon."

Majority opinion seemed to be that the Dawes plan, while not perfect, still went a long way toward the solution of the worst European problems, and that its inauguration would be followed by a period of prosperity.

Bird conservation in its economic aspects was presented to the members of the conference immediately after lunch by William C. Adams, director of the division of fisheries and game of the Massachusetts Department of Conservation, and Winthrop C. Packard, secretary of the Massachusetts Audubon Society. The fact that insects cause about \$1,000,000,000 damage every year in the United States was used to emphasize the need of adequate bird protection in the shape of sanctuaries and warrens.

The formal afternoon program was devoted largely to the discussion of the two rival theories of world business forecasting is based, the "lag" theory, used by the Harvard economic service, and the "area" theory used by the Babson service.

The former theory was discussed by Roy Westerfield, secretary of the American Economic Association, and the latter theory by Melvin L. Morse, managing editor of the Babson service. The principal economic service of the country, with their methods and the theories upon which they are based, were discussed by Carlos Houghton, secretary of the Statistical Library Association. A general discussion of the proper del of these statistical organizations then followed, led by M. E. Strieter of the Babson service.

MEDICAL TESTS ON PUPILS PROTESTED
Special from Monitor Bureau
NEW YORK, Aug. 7.—The protest made by the Citizens Medical Reference Bureau to Dr. William H. O'Shea, superintendent of schools in New York City, that experimental medical tests had been made on the public school children and that the school survey now being made should include this question, has just been acknowledged by Dr. O'Shea, who said it would be forwarded to the board of superintendents for action.

The charge that serious abuses occurred under the medical supervision of the schools was based on an address by Dr. William H. Park published in the July issue of the Journal of the Medical Society of New Jersey, in which he told of chances in the medical preparation "which was used for experimental purposes."

TEXAS DESIRES STATE ANTHEM
AUSTIN, Tex., Aug. 7.—A thousand dollar prize for a State song for Texas has been offered by Pat M. Neff, Governor of that State. The prize has been made possible by the Governor with the aid of a few generous friends who believe that Texas, once a republic among nations and the largest State in the Union, should put her heroic past, her prehistoric ideals, and her great future into song.

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"Uncle Sam's Market Place" to Be Boston's First Street Fair

Arrangements Being Completed for Event to Be Held in Copley Square on Oct. 6

"Uncle Sam's Market Place," Boston's first Street Fair, which is to be held in Copley Square the week of Oct. 6, is expected to be one of the largest and most attractive events ever held in Boston.

All of the proceeds of the booths are to be devoted to the Disabled American Veterans' Exchange and Occupational Handicrafts, Inc., which has a shop at 285 Boylston Street, where former service men who are still disabled are allowed to sell anything they make during their spare time. This shop has been made possible by a group of women headed by Mrs. Clarence R. Edwards and Mrs. Horace Morrison.

There will be 80 booths of every description, including an art center, to which more than 40 of Boston's artists and sculptors have already promised contributions. A community market, managed by the women of the North Shore, will be held on the steps of the Public Library. They will sell fruits and vegetables raised in the gardens of North Shore estates.

A gay midway with a ferris wheel and scores of other carnival features will make the week of the fair a real gala week for Boston. A street under the direction of Mrs. Oliver Ames Jr. and Mr

Soviet Government Charged With Oppressing Reich Firms

Four Companies Forced to Liquidate Within a Month, According to Report

BERLIN, July 7 (Special Correspondence)—The difficulties which German firms are encountering in Soviet Russia, despite the Treaty of Rapallo and the many assurances of the Soviet Russian authorities that they wish to co-operate with Germany, are depicted in a joint letter sent by several German companies in the Caucasus to the Berliner Lokalanzeiger, a newspaper in Berlin. These firms had settled down in Georgia when that country was under a democratic government, and continued to stay there when the Soviet régime was established since they had complied with all legal requirements such as registering their names with the authorities and securing a trade permit. Their troubles commenced when in the spring of last year the Soviet Government suddenly forbade the unrestricted importation of foreign goods, with the exception of a small number of specified articles. This decree came into force on the day of its publication thus preventing the importation of even such goods as had already been in the harbor of Batum but had not yet passed through the customs.

Permits Limited
Importation permits for the goods which had been exempted from this embargo were issued only in small numbers and finally ceased altogether. To the protests of the German companies the Soviet officials answered with political and economic explanations of a very vague nature.

In order not to lose the goods waiting in Batum the German companies were compelled to enter into a special contract with the Soviet Government which provided that 60 per cent of the profit realized from the sale of these goods must be turned over to the Trade Department of the Government. Thereupon the companies took the matter up with the Soviet authorities in Berlin and later through the German Embassy also in Moscow, apparently with little success. They were promised that no coercive measures would be taken against them so long as the negotiations were under way.

Companies Forced Out
On May 29 of this year the Supreme Economic Council of the Transcaucasus decreed that all companies that had not registered their names with the authorities for a second time should be liquidated. The Soviet Government forced four com-

panies to liquidate their business within a month, four other firms were ordered to hand their stocks over to the Soviet Russian Trade Department within three days and three other companies were notified through the press that they must enter a "joint economic contract" with the Trade Department within a fortnight, otherwise they must liquidate their business.

On account of this last measure the few German companies that had succeeded in keeping up their business in that country had to close down.

KNIGHTS OF PYTHIAS HOLDS CONVENTION AT TORONTO SOON

TORONTO, Ont., Aug. 4 (Special Correspondence)—The International Knights of Pythias, opens here on Aug. 11 for 10 days. The Supreme Lodge, which is the legislative body of the order, will have 280 representatives here from all over the United States and Canada, while the Grand Lodge of Ontario, gathering for its annual convention, will have 200 delegates from various parts of the Province. The Supreme Temple Pythian States will hold its biennial convention at the same time with 200 representatives.

George S. Cabell of Norfolk, Va., supreme chancellor, and John B. Laithe of Boston, Mass., supreme vice-chancellor, will preside over the business sessions of the Supreme Lodge. An outstanding feature of the convention will be the Rathbone Bible class initiation of candidates into the order. The ritualistic work of the rank of page will be exemplified by the famous team of Pythian Lodge, No. 47, of Plainville, Conn. The board of control of the insurance department of the order will hold daily sessions during the convention, under the direction of Harry Wade of Indianapolis, the president.

CANADA TO KEEP HOLD OF RESOURCES

TORONTO, Ont., Aug. 4 (Special Correspondence)—The possibility of a group of German capitalists, headed by the Stinnes interests, taking over the assets of the British American Nickel Corporation which recently went into voluntary liquidation, and has a large plant at Sudbury, Ont., has not been well received here.

The president of the Toronto Board

of Trade, R. A. Stappels, was of the opinion that Canada needed more than anything else at the present time, the retention of the control of its own natural resources.

TASMANIAN CARBIDE INDUSTRY PLACED ON MORE STABLE BASIS

HOBART, Tasmania, July 1 (Special Correspondence)—After struggling against many obstacles for several years, and becoming indebted to the Government for £200,000, negotiations have just been completed for the sale of the works of the Carbide & Electro Products Co., Ltd., to a new company formed by shareholders of the present company. Arrangements have been made for the underwriting of the necessary capital, which is required for the paying off of a portion of the Government advance, duplicating the carbide furnace, and effecting other improvements.

The company got into trouble chiefly as the result of difficulties created by the war, and insufficient customs protection. The increased duties and the protection of the industry against dumping will enable it to be successfully carried on. In the meantime the works are being continued, carbide is being steadily manufactured, very satisfactory results are being effected, and the financial position is improving every day. Apart from other considerations, this is a very satisfactory ending to a long struggle, as the company will shortly increase its demand for current work from the state hydroelectric works to 10,000 horsepower.

Dismissal of New South Wales Housing Committee Is Urged

Incompetency and Mismanagement Charged to Architect, Manager and Chief Clerk

SYDNEY, New South Wales, July 1 (Special Correspondence)—The Parliamentary Select Committee on the administration of the Housing Board in its report, which was tabled in the Legislative Assembly, recommended that the manager, architect, and chief clerk of the Housing Board should be severely censured and dismissed from the service.

The committee said that the evidence before it showed that the Housing Board did not take the necessary care in the administration of its affairs, but there was gross mismanagement, careless incompetence, and improper conduct on the part of the manager, architect and chief clerk, and as a result of their incompetence a large sum of money was lost.

Among the instances of mismanagement, the report stated that the board built houses on land over which it had no title. There was an absence of proper contracts and specifications. Contracts were entered into which were not sufficient to pay for the cost of the buildings.

Recommendations Made
The committee also made the following recommendations: In all cases where a settlement had not been arrived at by a mutual agreement that purchasers should be granted a freehold title of the cottages on the payment of the original cost, plus any extras which might be mutually agreed upon. Cottages which had depreciated as a result of faulty workmanship, and had foundations, should be revalued by the Valuator-General, who should fix the price. In the event of the price so fixed not being acceptable to the present tenant-purchaser, he should be allowed to acquire the property with a refund of all the moneys paid by them, less 5 per cent, which

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Alsace-Lorraine Prospering Under French Administration

Constant Development in All Branches of Industry, and Unemployment Does Not Exist

By SISLEY HUDDLESTON
PARIS, Aug. 1 (Special Correspondence)—While there is so much controversy respecting the religious and educational régime in Alsace-Lorraine, it would be well to look at the general development of the recovered provinces under the French Administration.

The economic situation is very satisfactory. The area of cultivated land, which was in 1918 of 292,229 hectares, is today of 342,229 hectares, a figure which shows an increase over 1918. The droves of cattle, while not being entirely reconstituted, have nevertheless increased by 35,000 units since the armistice.

In all the branches of industry, there is a constant development, and unemployment does not exist. The economic activity is shown in the intensity of the railway traffic. The number of travelers in 1923 is 83,484,285, as against 57,023,927 in 1913. The tonnage of the Strasbourg port being 1,905,600 in 1922, has nearly reached the 1913 level of 2,000,000. Parliament has voted the project of a law relating to the extension of the Strasbourg port which will thus occupy the foremost places among French ports.

There is a whole ensemble of measures envisaged which will largely contribute to the economic development of Alsace—improvement of the road system, establishment of motor car services, electrification of local railways, augmentation of the telephone circuits, etc.

Undoubtedly the most important of these measures is that regarding the port of Strasbourg. France, since the armistice, has done a considerable amount of work. She now possesses on the Rhine 259 barges of from 300 to 3000 tons and 59 tugs of from 100 to 2000 h. p. This existing fleet is to be completed by 40 barges of 1350 tons, 12 boats of 600 tons, and 9 tugs.

Already the traffic of the port has considerably increased. From 1,054,536 tons in 1919 it has passed to 1,449,967 tons in 1920 and 1,905,600 tons in 1922. The occupation of the Ruhr and passive resistance brought a slight decline in the first few months of 1923, but since August, 1923, the results are again very hopeful. The technicians estimate that in the near future the port of Strasbourg may have a transit of 6,400,000 tons as against 2,000,000 in 1913. It is in order to reach this big figure that Parliament has given to Strasbourg the financial and technical means which it was wanting.

The same development can be verified in the intellectual and social domains. French culture is flourishing. The secondary schools count a total of 5295 pupils as against 4622 in 1913, and the technical schools count 418 as against 274. There are at the Strasbourg University 2810 students, 275 of them being foreign students. In 1913-1914 the number of students was only 1959, out of which 166 were foreign. The birth-rate has been augmented by 6.4 per cent. This augmentation has been felt in the three departments of Haut-Rhin, of Moselle and Bas-Rhin, but it is particularly sensible in the Haut-Rhin. It is also pointed out that Germany is defeated politically in Alsace, Alsace, though counseled by Germany to abstain, took part in the French elections of May. The voters were in much greater number than in 1919, their proportion surpassing 85 per cent of the electors.

On the whole all the statistics available in various domains show that the situation in Alsace is most satisfactory.

ONTARIO MEETING TO TALK FARMING

TORONTO, Ont., Aug. 4 (Special Correspondence)—A round table conference upon agricultural depression

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In Ontario will be held by the Agricultural Inquiry Committee of the Ontario Legislature on Aug. 27. The gathering will be representative of citizen, industrial, financial, commercial, and agricultural life.

BRITISH COLUMBIA FORMALLY RENEWS ITS FIGHT ON RATES

VICTORIA, B. C., Aug. 1 (Special Correspondence)—British Columbia has formally renewed its fight for a complete readjustment of transportation rates in western Canada this week when John Oliver, Provincial Premier, gave notice of three applications to the Railway Board for freight rate reductions.

The first of these applications is for a further cut in the rate on grain shipped from the prairies to this coast for export; the second asks for a reduction in the rate on grain imported into this Province for domestic use; and the third requests an order of the Railway Board making the low freight rates established under the Crow's Nest Pass Agreement applicable to freight moving from this Province eastward as well as upon eastern commodities moving westward.

BRITISH COLUMBIA SCHOOL SURVEY ON

VANCOUVER, Aug. 1 (Special Correspondence)—The educational survey of this Province recently authorized by the provincial government is now under way and will take some months to complete. The educational experts so far have been working among Vancouver Island schools and have held open sittings for the purpose of hearing from the general public and leaders of thought. A most searching examination will be made of the normal schools of the Province in which teachers are trained.

The educational survey commission includes Dr. G. M. Weir of the University of British Columbia and Dr. J. H. Lumsden, superintendent of Ottawa public schools.

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CATHEDRAL OF LIVERPOOL IS FORMALLY DEDICATED

Structure Is Half Completed After 20 Years' Work—Additional Funds Being Raised

LIVERPOOL, July 26 (Special Correspondence)—After 20 years' work, the new cathedral at Liverpool, the foundation stone of which was laid by King Edward, has at last been dedicated, and a new architectural feature has been added to a city which already possesses many fine examples. A bigger edifice than any building of its kind in the British Isles and ranking with the Cathedral of Seville as next in size to St. Peter's at Rome, the Liverpool Cathedral is the conception of Sir Giles Gilbert Scott, one of a long line of architects who have gained distinction.

The dedication was a notable event in English church history. The occasion was marked by the visit to the city of the King and Queen and of many English and other prominent personages, both lay and ecclesiastical.

The structure of the cathedral is far from being completed. Another £1,000,000 will probably be necessary before the tower, standing more than 300 feet above the river Mersey, is finished. It is not expected to complete the task within another year.

The site of the cathedral is on high ground to the south of the business quarter and further up the river

than the three famous buildings which strike the eye of the incoming Atlantic passenger at the Liverpool landing stage. The tower when completed will, however, be visible many miles out at sea and the full effect of Mr. Scott's design can only at present be imagined.

The style of the cathedral is Gothic but the original models have not been closely adhered to. It is almost an exception in the British Isles for a city to grow up before its cathedral—rather have the cities grown up round their cathedrals, which were originally as big a factor in communal growth as the feudal castles of the ancient barons—and the architect and builder have therefore been faced with problems which never confronted their predecessors in church architecture. It is generally agreed that their work, carried out in a dull red sandstone of local origin, harmonizes with the city.

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CHINESE EXPORTS FOR YEAR REVEAL MARKED INCREASE

General Trade Conditions Show Significant Improvement—Less Imports Necessary

SHANGHAI, July 1 (Special Correspondence)—An increase of nearly 100,000,000 taels in China's exports last year was the outstanding feature of trade conditions during the year and proves abundantly the progressive nature of China's trade, despite unsettled conditions and adverse circumstances blocking transportation in the interior.

The total value of China's foreign trade for the year was 1,675,320,202 taels, an increase of over 76,000,000 taels over the previous year, and bringing in an increase in revenue of nearly 5,000,000 taels. This latter increase obviously resulted from the introduction of a new tariff in January, 1923, but the tariff did not realize the full amount expected.

Imports Decrease
Imports fell by 22,000,000 taels. Cotton goods, including piece goods, constituted more than 16 per cent of the total importation, and the largest class of imports, valued at 151,567,436 taels, a disappointing result. Cotton yarn, chiefly from Japan, slumped to 775,045 piculs, an important reduction; metals and minerals were down to 44,838,111 taels, a reduction of 5,000,000 taels. Machinery imports contracted, paper showed a healthier tone, the quantity of timber imported was less than the previous year, but business was on a sounder basis.

British Tonnage Leads
Aniline dyes experienced a boom early in the year, but the market was dull during the rest of the year. Artificial indigo supplies were affected by the political situation in Germany, which country is responsible for the bulk of China's needs, but Germany's total last year was nearly 5,000,000 taels. Gasoline, kerosene oil and lubricating oil all showed big increases, the figures being gasoline 6,307,816 gallons, kerosene 214,835,669 gallons, and lubricating oil 7,499,850.

China's exports were silk, tea, raw cotton, bean and bean products, seeds, vegetable oils, skins, hides and furs, and eggs and egg products, all of which exports registered improvements. British tonnage leads in the shipping record, her quota being 44,055

vessels, aggregating 51,970,000 tons of the total of 131,300,000, the year's total. Remarkable developments in Chinese shipping brought China within a few tons of Japan, who stands second in the list, with 55,053 vessels, aggregating 33,290,000 tons, China having 45,830 vessels, aggregating 29,020,000 tons, to which may be added 56,415 junks, with a total tonnage of 3,410,000.

America is fourth, with 4994 vessels, giving a total of 5,970,000 tons. France, Netherlands and Germany following. German tonnage showed a remarkable recovery. Absent stands second in the list, with 4987, making a total of 13,543, of whom 11,740 were Canadian-born, for the three months since the Immigration Department commenced keeping this record.

CANADIANS COMING HOME
OTTAWA, Aug. 6.—Repatriation of Canadians returning from the United States continued during the month of June, when 4520 were registered. In the previous month 4958 returned to take up residence in Canada, and in April 4087, making a total of 13,543, of whom 11,740 were Canadian-born, for the three months since the Immigration Department commenced keeping this record.

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NEITHER MAJOR PARTY SPARED IN LABOR'S POLITICAL ASSAULT

General Dawes Assailed in Woll Statement—
Davis Record Unconvincing to Gompers

BY GEORGE T. ODELL

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., Aug. 7.—The executive council of the American Federation of Labor has launched a bi-partisan attack on Brig.-Gen. Charles G. Dawes, the Democratic nominee for Vice-President, and warned John W. Davis, the Democratic presidential nominee, that he need not rely on his labor record to win favors from organized workers.

The criticism of General Dawes came in the form of a statement from Matthew Woll of Chicago, who has acted as spokesman for Samuel Gompers during the sessions of the Executive Council here.

At the same time any hopes that the Democrats may have harbored of making a showing for their presidential candidate that would satisfy Labor were shattered in a letter from Samuel Gompers to William B. Wilson, formerly Secretary of Labor in the Wilson Administration and now acting as an assistant to the Democratic National Committee.

Mr. Woll said after the meeting of the council this morning that it was highly desirable that no one should reach the confusion from reading the correspondence between Mr. Gompers and Mr. Wilson that the American Federation of Labor was expressing itself only in one direction.

Labor's Course Settled
"We have," said Mr. Woll, "accumulated a considerable mass of material relating to the record of General Dawes in connection with Labor and this we intend to utilize as the time seems opportune. If Mr. Davis intends to maneuver for Labor's favor, as has been indicated by his attempt to interview Mr. Gompers, and by Mr. Wilson's appeal for an impossible delay, we look forward to a similar maneuver in one form or another from the Republican organization. It is not impossible that both sides may seek to recover some of their lost favor through the medium of acceptance speeches, but no amount of talk can change a record of action."

Mr. Woll charged that General Dawes was antagonistic to organized Labor and that, although the Republican vice-presidential candidate concealed his opposition to Labor during the war, no sooner was the conflict ended than he organized the Minute Men of the Constitution.

Dawes Organization Decried
"This organization," Mr. Woll continued, "has concerned itself chiefly fighting the organizations of Labor and in upholding the right of judges to issue injunctions which have no warrant in law or in the Constitution and which, as used in industrial disputes, are used to do what they have a lawful right to refrain from doing and orders them not to do things which they have a lawful right to do."

In his letter to Mr. Wilson, Mr. Gompers reveals for the first time how John W. Davis, the Democratic presidential candidate, sought the endorsement of organized Labor. Mr. Davis made an effort to have a private conference with Mr. Gompers soon after he was nominated, but although an appointment was made for the last of July, he was unable to keep it.

The one-time Secretary of Labor, who is a union man and has for many years been closely affiliated with the American Federation of Labor, and especially with Mr. Gompers, is now acting as an assistant to the Democratic National Committee, and in that capacity, it was declared, he tried to mediate with the executive council and with Mr. Gompers to the end that Mr. Davis should receive the endorsement of that body.

He first telegraphed asking the council to delay its action until his letter to Mr. Gompers was received, and in that letter he presented his case for the endorsement of his candidate, or, failing that, for a postponement of any action until after the notification ceremonies at Clarkburg, Va., on Aug. 11. The council did not wait for the letter before adopting the report of the non-partisan campaign committee endorsing Senator Robert M. La Follette.

Davis Record Searched
The letter of Mr. Gompers disapproves entirely of Mr. Wilson's conclusions and contradicts some of his statements of fact. It follows, in part:

"You know, of course, that the officers of the American Federation of Labor are fully informed of all that transpired in connection with the enactment of the Clayton Law, especially sections 6 and 20. We are likewise fully informed as to all who rendered valuable services in that legislation. We must dissent from the conclusions related by you. This dissent is borne out by records and facts readily available. At an opportune time these records and facts will be fully set forth, in none of

which does Mr. John W. Davis appear.
Regarding your statement that it was the Supreme Court decision upholding the Adamson Law which prevented a strike on the railroads of the country and giving Mr. Davis credit for having won that decision and thus preventing the strike, let me recollect a speech which you are familiar and which are in direct conflict with the statement in your letter.

President Wilson appointed a commission of four—Daniel Willard, president of the Baltimore & Ohio; Franklin K. Lane, Secretary of the Interior; you and myself—for the purpose of mediating and preventing a strike.
This commission brought about an agreement between the railroad brotherhoods and the representatives of the railroads and that agreement was signed in the presence of the commission of which you and I were members before the Supreme Court decision was handed down. It was this agreement which prevented the strike.

Labor Averted Strike
It was the machinery of the Labor movement and not the Supreme Court and Mr. Davis, which prevented the threatened strike which was being charged by the Executive Council.

Your advice regarding the early strike for the career of Mr. Davis, it likewise has weighed in the balance his later utterances and courses, associations and training. We are confident that our judgment and action are well founded.
But quite apart from all this, your request that our Executive Council should adjourn to go to Clarkburg and there reconvene after considering his acceptance address, is utterly impossible. It is inconceivable that we should adjourn to go to Clarkburg and there reconvene after considering his acceptance address, is utterly impossible. It is inconceivable that we should adjourn to go to Clarkburg and there reconvene after considering his acceptance address, is utterly impossible.

Statement Denied Davis
To this letter Mr. Davis telegraphed a reply on July 24, saying that it was impossible to finish the work he then had on hand and return to New York by July 24, the date which I suggested to conform to his wishes; that he was planning to leave Clarkburg on Aug. 1, and then suggested that I file with him a statement of questions in which Labor is chiefly interested at the moment.

On July 25 I replied to that telegram expressing my willingness that an interview take place at the time designated by you, but that I cannot submit questions to you which would not be equally submitted to other candidates for the Presidency.

I have heard nothing further from Mr. Davis.
We are sure that you did not fully comprehend the nature of your request or the impossibility of our compliance. You are aware, of course, that authorized representatives of the American Federation of Labor, including myself as chairman of the American Federation of Labor national non-partisan political campaign committee, were in New York City during the entire period of the Democratic convention while the platform was being drafted and while candidates were being nominated, and there were laid before that convention, as well as before the Republican convention, the planks which the executive council formulated and which we believed should be incorporated in both platforms. It would have been better if these proposals had been considered when the time was opportune.

GARMENT WORKERS MEET
Garment workers of Boston are meeting this afternoon to vote on the question of a general strike at a mass meeting of members of unions of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America in the Columbia Theater. Members of the general executive board of the international are reported to be in this city to address the meeting. The circular, telling of the meeting, advised the members to quit work at 3 o'clock to attend the meeting and also outlines the alleged infringements of existing contracts.

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SAN FRANCISCO WOMEN LAUNCH BIG VOTE DRIVE

Indorse Public Education—
Ask Child-Labor Amend-
ment Ratification

By a Staff Correspondent

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 7.—The San Francisco center of the National League of Women Voters today began a city-wide offensive "against political apathy" concerning both the duty of women to cast an intelligent vote at the forthcoming state primaries Aug. 26 and the duty of state legislators to decide themselves on three leading measures sponsored by the women of California—the Child Labor Amendment, adequate support of public education and a state women's reformatory.

Every candidate for the State Legislature has been asked to declare upon which side he or she stands. Ratification of the child labor amendment is assured, say the women. Diversity of opinion is known to exist, however, on the theory and function of the public school system in this State, as well as upon the local question touching the merits of the economy program of Friend W. Richardson, Governor of California. Leading educators charge too much economy and consequent serious impairment of teaching and administrative efficiency.

The women charge the defeat of the small legislative assembly required for continuance of the Sonoma Farm for Delinquent Women to Governor Richardson who consistently refused to sponsor any move for its perpetuation and finally vetoed the bill appropriating sufficient funds to insure a bare maintenance.

With the women's quarters at San Quentin crowded beyond capacity and the city jails untried for prolonged detention of women offenders, need for a California State women's reformatory is said to be urgent and the organized women are determined upon an active campaign in its behalf.

The women of California declare that the Wright enforcement act is a fact and no longer open to discussion, saying it is law and not susceptible to question as to its validity or permanency. Mrs. Paul Raymond, head of the new all-California committee of 100 for prohibition enforcement, also is the San Francisco center's chairman of registration. Concerning the urgency of women voting this year, Mrs. Raymond says:

"It is indicated that such a campaign is found in the fact that, although in 1920 the United States had 52,418,995 possible voting citizens, the total vote cast was only 27,748,521, or about 52 per cent of the total. To say nothing of thousands more eligible but unregistered. Already other cities are at work with definite results achieved. In both Minneapolis and St. Louis scores of organizations have combined and are doing effective work in increasing registration."

The 100 per cent register and vote league in Los Angeles was instrumental in securing a vote of 59 per cent of the registered voters at the 1920 elections instead of the 35 to 40 per cent expected. San Francisco's vote at the same elections was less than 47 per cent of the registered voters. This year should tell a different story, especially in San Francisco.

Washington—The proposal that a permanent marker be erected on the San Point aviation field to commemorate the start and finish of the world flight has received the official approval of the Navy Department in a telegram from Curtis D. Wilbur, Secretary of the Navy, to the Seattle Chamber of Commerce.

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Tunics Are Favorites in the Early Fall Fashions
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DENVER PROTESTANTS OPPOSE RECALLING MAYOR STAPLETON

Heaviest Registration in City's History for
Election Aug. 12—Ouster Petition Circulated

DENVER, Col., Aug. 7 (Special).—The heaviest registration of voters in Denver's history has been recorded for the special election of Aug. 12 at which the recall is involved in a contest to determine whether Benjamin F. Stapleton will be retained as Mayor. The issue has been confused, it is said, by decision of the election commission to omit from the ballots any mention of the proposed recall.

Mr. Stapleton was elected on May 15, 1923, for four years. Agitation for his recall culminated in the filing of a recall petition on March 29 this year. This petition contained more than 28,000 names, representing approximately 30 per cent of the vote at the last general election. Protests to the effect that thousands of the names were obtained by fraud or misrepresentation were not allowed by the election commission.

Petition's Legality Denied
The movement in defense of the petition's legality was led by Philip Hornbain, attorney for the petitioners.

He and his legal associates contended the petition constituted the actual recall, and that the special election would determine merely the voters' choice for or against the recall. The fact that it might receive the most votes would merely mean that he would be elected to succeed himself, according to these contentions.

At the time of the election, Mr. Stapleton's predecessor in office, who was defeated at the last general election, is considered the most formidable candidate against the incumbent. The running behind Victor J. Miller of St. Louis.

Returns today also indicate the nomination of Mrs. Kate S. Morrow of Warrensburg for Secretary of State by the Democrats. Mrs. Morrow, the first woman to aspire to a major state office on one of the leading party tickets, was 22,000 votes ahead of her nearest opponent.

The farmers of Missouri, often indifferent about primary or special elections, showed their colors, it is pointed out, in blocking any prospects of being ruled by a wet governor. Both victorious candidates made strong appeals in rural districts. Both also were said to have Ku Klux Klan support.

Kansas City voters cast a heavy vote for a bond issue of \$8,500,000 for sewers.

MILK CONTENT PROPOSED
AUGUSTA, Me., Aug. 7 (Special).—Arrangements are being made for a community milk contest in which the milk supplies of various cities and towns in Maine will be entered against each other. The contest will be held as a part of the program of the Maine Dairywomen's Association and the Maine Creamerymen's Association at their annual conference in November.

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SENATE POWER IS AIM OF G. O. P.

Drive in Five States Planned
—Moses Says Ford Will
Not Run

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, Ill., Aug. 7.—The Republican senatorial fight for seats now held by Democrats will be concentrated in five states, George H. Moses, Senator from New Hampshire and chairman of the Republican senatorial committee, said here today. The states are Montana, where Thomas J. Walsh is running for reelection; Kentucky, where A. O. Stanley has just been renominated; Massachusetts, Oklahoma and Colorado.

"We shall make a good stiff fight in Kentucky," said Senator Moses. "The Republicans have just nominated a high type of man who will appeal to the moral element. Senator Stanley won only by a small margin after a bitter contest. I think we have a very good chance there, and after returning east and conferring with senators Wadsworth and George Wharton Pepper, my colleagues on the committee, we shall determine how strongly we shall go into it."

Henry Ford does not intend to run for the Senate, in Senator Moses' judgment. Just back from Michigan, he reported that while he had not seen Mr. Ford, he had conferred with a great many persons who talked with Mr. Ford constantly and that none of them entertained any expectation that he would run. "I did not receive the slightest impression that Mr. Ford would make the race," Senator Moses said.

He reported that Senator La Follette has given Senator Couzens his personal endorsement. None of the dry senators has given Senator Couzens shows any signs of withdrawing. Word from Michigan is that Senator James C. Couzens looks certain of renomination.

Coolidge and Dawes delegates will hold a state meeting in Wisconsin Aug. 8, Roy O. West, secretary of the Republican National Committee, announced today. Outlining the policy of the national committee he said it intended to make a fight in Wisconsin as in every other state. It would supply usual necessary aid, but would leave direction in the hands of Wisconsin people. The campaign in the middle west will be in full swing by Sept. 1.

CHICOPEE MILLS MAY CLOSE
CHICOPEE, Mass., Aug. 7 (Special).—The Dwight Manufacturing Company is facing a shut-down of its cotton mills here as a result of depressed conditions in the cotton industry and the refusal of its force of 40 loom-fixers to accept a wage cut. The men went on strike Monday when a 10 per cent reduction was announced. The strike was not considered serious at first, but officials of the company said yesterday that a shut-down of the local plant would be necessary, if the men persisted in their refusal.

Vote-Gain Honors Among States Made Goal of New York Women

Unregistered Citizens Reminded on Every Hand of
Duty to Exercise Their Franchise

By MARJORIE SHULER

NEW YORK, Aug. 7.—To register or not to register, is a question which a wise man or woman will determine in the affirmative in New York State this year, since there promises to be no peace for the unregistered.

The New York League of Women Voters wants the silver cup offered by the national league to the state branch which makes the greatest increase in the vote of 1924 compared with that of 1920. A number of other organizations have joined in the campaign, and the unregistered man or woman will be approached on every side.

If a citizen of New York City goes into a store he will be handed a leaflet inscribed, "Register." If he rides in the subway he will read the message in the Subway Sun. If he goes to church he will hear it from the pulpit. If he goes to the motion picture theater he will read it on the screen. Even if he stays at home he will not be safe for canvassers will seek him out. He will hear it over the telephone, he will read it in his letters and it even may come to him from public utility companies.

The radio will carry the message every Friday afternoon at 4 o'clock beginning in September and lasting until Election Day. Registration literature will be urged upon the public school authorities for the children to carry home to their parents and all the co-operating organizations will send messages to their members urging them to register and to secure 10 unregistered persons who also will put their names on the books and vote.

Some districts will give parties for first voters, and in all the districts there will be meetings, at which the candidates of all parties will be invited to speak. Registered women voters will receive from the League of Women Voters, as is the annual custom, a huge leaflet, bearing the history and policies of the various candidates.

Automobile stickers and window posters will carry the message throughout the State, each community joining in the plan, according to its own methods. The Brooklyn members of the League of Women Voters will compare telephone and other registries with the lists of voters to secure a list of the unregistered, and it is hoped that the

Girl Scouts will be enlisted in the campaign to send out buttons with the promise, "I shall vote."

Throughout the State captains of canvassing squads, speakers, posters, slides, radio and newspapers will urge the importance of registration. Even the milk bottle tops will carry specially prepared cards to each household and there will be direct messages by telephone and letter. The league is urging local branches to have one-minute speakers in motion picture and other theaters, advertisements of the league information service, information booths in stores and theaters, lessons in learning the ballot or using the machine, and competent women at polling places to help the new voters.

The Westchester County League is getting its campaign under way with a pilgrimage to the country home of Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt on the afternoon of Aug. 8.

Outlines of methods and literature for getting out the vote are contained in "workers' kits" which the state league is sending out to the women who will help in the campaign and the national league has issued two pamphlets, one on getting out the vote, the other containing the platforms of the Republican, Democratic and Prohibition parties and the Conference for Progressive Political Action.

The latter publication, the forward states, is undertaken as a service to "those more thoughtful voters who may wish to have the official platforms for convenient reference or comparative study."

"A crusade to restore majority rule in this country" is the designation which the national league gives to its getting-out-the-vote campaign and a committee headed by Mrs. Minnie Cunningham of Texas has compiled a schedule of what has been done in some states and what can be done in all to increase the number of voters in the national elections.

CARMEN GET \$130,000

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Aug. 7 (Special).—Suggestions that the Springfield Street Railway Company repudiate the recent arbitration award giving increased wages to its employees were dismissed yesterday by Clark V. Wood, president of the company, who declared the company would stand by its contract. Employees of the company today will draw back pay of \$130,000, representing increased wages from Jan. 1.



"The wide, sweeping, graceful skirts of the ladies, the little waists girdled high, the poke bonnets with their demure curves, the high beaver hats of the gentlemen, the short jackets, the high stocks—"

This was the picture presented by Little Old New York in 1823, when A. T. Stewart opened his first store.

He started his venture on what was then the outskirts of the town, figuring that so rapidly growing a city must grow northward, since it could grow no more south, east or west.

Despite the prophecies of his friends, who told him he could not succeed because he was too far north, smart New York began to patronize his shop, and in 1826 he was obliged to move to larger quarters at 262 Broadway.

"Young Stewart was a worker. Without mercantile experience and possessing little advantage save his Scotch-Irish energy and courage, he started boldly on what proved the road to fortune."

Although blessed with keen sagacity and a remarkable ability to look ahead and plan things ahead of his competitors, probably the young Irish merchant never dreamed that the unpretentious business enterprise which he founded in 1823 would, a hundred years later, be acknowledged as one of the largest and most distinctive mercantile businesses in the world.

John Wanamaker
NEW YORK AND PHILADELPHIA

Charge purchases made during this August Fur Sale will not be billed until November 1st and furs will be stored free of charge until that time.
THE FUR SHOP—Fifth Floor

WHEN you purchase goods advertised in The Christian Science Monitor, or answer a Monitor advertisement—please mention the Monitor.

"Give the Indian a Chance," Pleads Chief Strongheart; Decries School Segregation

Declares Greatest Need Is for Schools Such as Those of the White Man and Scores Segregation—Calls Carlisle System Ideal

YAKIMA, Wash., July 31 (Special)—Standing almost on the spot where the head of his clan, Chief Owl of the Yakimas, made his last stand against the encroaching white man, Chief Nipo Strongheart, in an address here, made a plea for justice to the Indian of future years, and denounced the treatment accorded the red men on the reservations under the jurisdiction of the Indian Bureau.

Among his listeners were some "blanket Indians," men and women who taught Strongheart the boy his Indian lore as he played about the tepees at White Swan, only a few miles away, and others of the Yakimas who have been progressive enough to organize the Indian Commercial Club and the Indian Bank of Wapato.

As he fingered the red-tipped eagle feathers of his war bonnet, sign of the leadership of his family for generations, Chief Strongheart said:

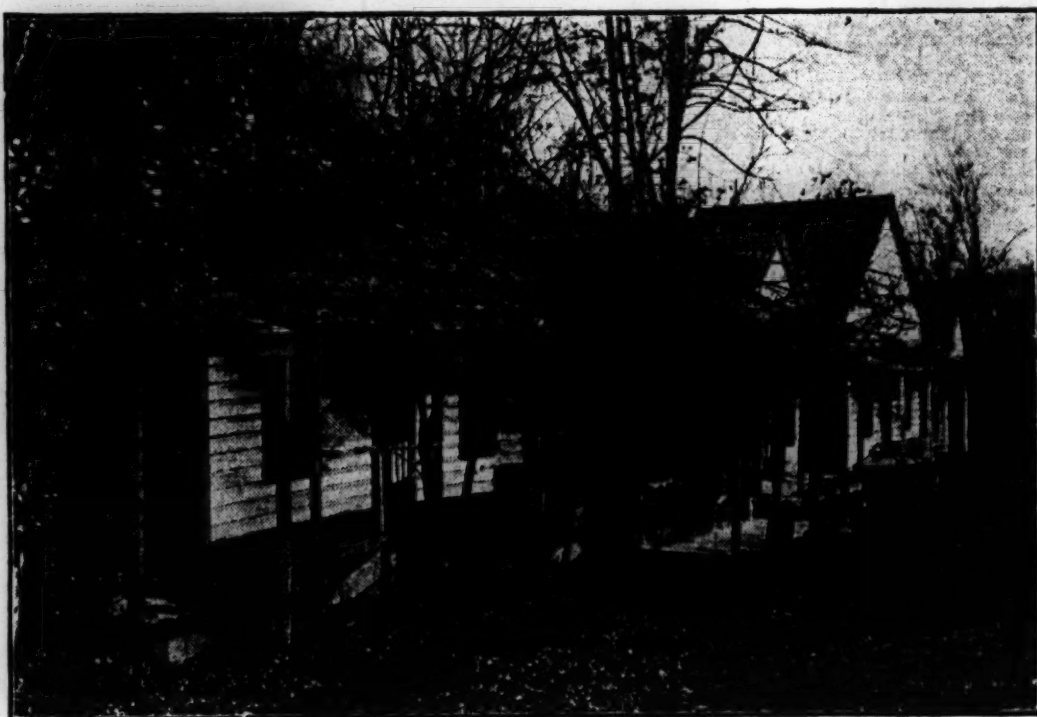
My people today need schools more than anything else. What we need, though, are schools such as the white man has, under the direction of the state, and not schools managed by the Indian Bureau. The Indians should mingle with the white students, and not be segregated in all-Indian schools. If red and white are educated together, the Indian will learn from observation what is expected of him later in the world. He will never learn this if he remains on the reservations, and sees only the Indians who have as little education as he has, or the older members of the tribe, who think only in the images of the past.

It would be a good thing, I believe, if the Indian teacher could be trained to handle the work in the lower grades at least for a time. As it is now, the Indian children, coming from tepees where only the tribal language is spoken, often fail to understand what the teacher tells them. They cannot have it explained at home; their parents do not know about the white man's language or his schools. I would, however, build up a system of Indian teachers. They should stand on the same basis as white teachers of the public schools and be graded in the same manner. The present system of sending the Indian children to the public schools near the reservations, paid for by a small sum expended by the Indian service for their education and that sum not enough to meet the expense of the work, is not good. The Indian pupils under such circumstances are not desired at students, and they soon feel this in the different treatment accorded to them. Neither is it fair to the white taxpayer, who naturally objects to paying taxes for the education of Indian children who are wards of the Government and for whom the Government should provide.

To my mind the system at Carlisle is the ideal one and I would have all Indian education patterned after it. Let the Indian children have about four hours of work from textbooks, and then four hours of work such as manual training, agriculture, domestic science, and the like. In that way the Indian youth would be gradually trained to take his own place in the white man's world of industry, and if this education be carried on for a short time the red man and the white man could walk shoulder to shoulder as brothers. At the end of the school period, the Indian should be aided in finding a suitable position. You

AMERICANS AND DANES UNITE AT RABILD HEIGHTS

COPENHAGEN, July 17 (Special Correspondence)—Every summer, on July 4, an imposing and festive gathering of Americans, Danish-Americans, and Danes takes place



The Old Chinese District, Angels Camp, Calif.

Photograph by Charles M. Miller

Registered at The Christian Science Publishing House

Among the visitors from various parts of the world who registered at The Christian Science Publishing House yesterday were the following:

Mrs. Jennie B. McPhail, Detroit, Mich.
Mrs. D. E. Sutton, Worcester, Mass.
Mrs. Mabel Hodges, Haver, Que.
Mrs. Ella B. Stouffer, Haver, Que.
J. F. Stout, Cleburne, Tex.
A. Hocking, San Francisco, Calif.
Mr. Hocking, San Francisco, Calif.
George C. Palmer, Saskatoon, Sask., Can.
Mabel A. Danforth, Providence, R. I.
Constance C. Tuthill, Philadelphia, Pa.
Louise M. Gilder, Philadelphia, Pa.
Louise Mann, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Frederick Mann, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Minnie T. Mann, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Eleanor Mann, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Mrs. Mary Prescott, Jr., Kan.
August Hauman, Neodesha, Kan.
Frances W. Engels, Rockville Center, N. Y.
Mary G. Mott, Rockville Center, N. Y.
Frank P. Engel, Rockville Center, N. Y.
Madeworth & Keach, Hartford, Conn.
Mrs. Clara C. York, Haver, N. Y.
Mrs. C. V. Haver, Haver, N. Y.
Mr. and Mrs. Ellsworth E. Keach, Hartford, Conn.
Mr. and Mrs. Vaughan Welsby, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Mrs. Lillian E. Putnam, Concord, N. H.
John E. Ames, Boston, Mass.
Lieut.-Col. T. E. Powers, St. John, N. B.
Frank Paul Engels Jr., Rockville Center, N. Y.
Donald Whitcomb Engels, Rockville Center, N. Y.
Miss Martha G. Bryson, Greenwood, La.
Mrs. Mate G. Taylor, Boston, Mass.
Mrs. Nancy G. Farlow, Fresno, Calif.
Miss Sylvia Nelson, Staten Island, N. Y.
Miss Lucile Douglas, Springfield, Mass.
Miss Ethel Cross, Camden, N. J.
George R. Potts, Audubon, N. J.
Dana C. Prescott, Jr., Long Beach, Calif.
Mrs. Augusta Rarkyd, Amarillo, Tex.
A. C. Neuenhahn, St. Louis, Mo.
Matthew W. Potts, New York City.
Mrs. Thea S. Potts, New York City.
Florence G. Thompson, New York City.
Miss Margaret Means, Bloomington, Ill.
Miss C. Louise Johnson, Bloomington, Ill.
George R. Means, Bloomington, Ill.
Mrs. B. C. Ridgely, Worcester, Mass.
Mrs. H. Germeroth, Richmond Hill, N. Y.
M. F. Ford, Richmond Hill, N. Y.
Miss Madeline Germeroth, Richmond Hill, N. Y.
Mourne Germeroth, Richmond Hill, N. Y.
Mrs. Ethel G. Raymond, Peckskill, N. Y.
Mrs. Nellie McCoy, Peckskill, N. Y.
Edith S. Watson, Peckskill, N. Y.
Miss R. B. Miller, Peckskill, N. Y.
Miss S. Milne, Peckskill, N. Y.
Miss Ruth Raymond, Peckskill, N. Y.
Mr. Walter C. Raymond, Peckskill, N. Y.
Mr. Robert J. Hicks, Utica, N. Y.
Mrs. Lillian Geawein, Pelham Manor, N. Y.
Miss Blanche Geawein, Pelham Manor, N. Y.
Miss Florence Schier, Mount Vernon, N. Y.
Mrs. Jessie Davis Schilling, Troy, N. Y.
Miss Florence J. Schilling, Troy, N. Y.
Mrs. Emily M. Kreiss, Troy, N. Y.
Morgan P. Kreiss, Troy, N. Y.
Mrs. Nettie Church Fox, Syracuse, N. Y.
Mr. Malcolm D. Haven, New York City.
Miss Polly Day, New York City.

Registered at The Christian Science Pavilion, Wembley

The following called at the Christian Science Pavilion at the British Empire Exhibition at Wembley yesterday:

Mr. and Mrs. Thompson, New York.
Mr. and Mrs. Miss Jenkins, St. Louis, Mo.
Mrs. Schenck, Rhode Island.
Mrs. and Misses Dexter, Kimberley, W. Baster, Hong Kong.
Mr. and Mrs. Lee, India.
Miss Figgess, Harlem.
Misses H. and J. Inglis, Glasgow.
Mrs. Stuart, Beahm.
Mrs. Robinson, Beahm.
Mrs. Spangollett, Beahm.
A. Patrom, Manchester.
E. P. Cadman, Manchester.
E. Cadman, Manchester.
Miss Barker, Manchester.
A. Whitman, Nottingham.
Miss Fells, Norwich.
Miss Lewis, Newmarket.
Miss Davis, East Sheen.
Mrs. Bournmouth.
F. Hestling, Newcastle.
Mr. and Mrs. Ashcroft, Newcastle.
Mrs. and Miss Younger, Reading.
Mr. and Mrs. Huggitt, Chichester.
Miss Ayland, Sheffield.
Miss Wright, Coochman.
B. King, Wallasey.
Mrs. Bibby, Wallasey.
Miss Birkin, Kendal.
Mr. and Mrs. Miss Hinchcliffe, Wigan.
J. Duckworth, Wigan.
J. Duckworth, Hindley.
Mrs. Mowbray, Nottingham.
Mrs. and Miss Munson, Bath.
Miss Young, Bath.
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Mrs. and Mrs. Hirst, Manchester.
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California Plans State Road Through the Gold Counties

Mother Lode Highway Will Extend From Sonora to Auburn, a Distance of 107 Miles

San Francisco, Calif. (Special Correspondence)—The history of events and speeches is often preserved in old roads and drives over which men and machines moved to win decisive battles or blaze the way for empires.

Dr. Prince, at the opening of the fête, read aloud a long message from President Coolidge, and this was followed by a speech from Mr. Clain. In conclusion, number of songs were sung by the Harmonious Glee Club, from Chicago. Mr. Werren, the well-known singer, also assisting.

Today witnesses a change in this historic country. With the Mother Lode vein largely exhausted, the restless, flowing tide of gold seekers ceased, and receding, left shrunken little towns. Along their main streets prophets, basking on sun

LOCAL LANGUAGE MAY GET SANCTION OF POLISH OFFICIALS

Diet Considers New Statutes for National Minorities

WARSAW, July 18 (Special Correspondence)—The Polish Diet has now under consideration the special statutes concerning the national minorities. The present bills under discussion provide for the use of the local language of Polish citizens belonging to national minority side by side with the official Polish language in all districts inhabited by a considerable percentage of a national minority. They likewise provide bilingual schools elementary, secondary and high in which although instruction in the Polish language is compulsory, all school subjects may be taught in the native language of the national minority concerned.

The regulations issued by local government boards may be announced in two or more languages, the official Polish and that of the local population. Railway and Postal officials are recommended to respect the wishes of the local inhabitants in intercourse with them, and as far as possible use their language if desired. Also in the matter of edifices for religious worship it is proposed to provide a sufficient number within a given area so that the place of worship be not

at too great a distance from the population.

The Minister of Education was attacked by representatives of different national minorities because up to the present time there are too few schools for the national minorities, but in point of fact there are altogether too few schools at present in the country for the simple reason that the condition of public finances did not allow the state to dispose of enough capital for the necessary investment.

It must not be forgotten that the Russian rule purposely limited the amount of schools in the country, and in this respect there is still much to be done.

CANADA BUILDING UP BUSINESS WITH THE FIJI ISLANDS

VICTORIA, B. C., Aug. 1 (Special Correspondence)—Trade between Canada and the Fiji Islands, it is expected, will increase substantially as a result of efforts made in the Dominion recently by E. H. Rushton, Colonial Secretary of Fiji, who will leave here shortly for home.

"We seek to place the Fiji Islands in the same relation to western Canada as the British East Indies are to eastern Canada," Mr. Rushton stated, in explaining his mission to the Dominion. He added that he had come here with the idea of promoting a company which would encourage trade between Fiji and Canada and in which the Government of Fiji would be a partner. He had found, however, that ample opportunity for export trade under private auspices already existed. He was hopeful, he said, that this business would develop rapidly in the next few years.

The quality of fine Mabley Furs is always the same, but once a year—in August—Mabley prices on furs are less, considerably less than during the season. The advantage of making your selection now is quite plain. Charge purchases will appear on statements mailed November 1. Cash customers may pay 20 per cent deposit and reserve their furs until November 1.

Handy Window Shade Co.

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DRAPERIES CURTAIN RODS

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porches, talk of the golden days and argue with the undimmed hope of the prospector that some day the faithful will strike a new lead and bring back the boom times.

Very recently the California Railroad Commission granted an application of the Mokelumne River Water and Power Company permitting abandonment of its service as a public utility. The company began operations in 1882, its ditches supplying water for hydraulic mining in the Mother Lode region of the Sierra foothills in Calaveras County. The anti-debris act of 1888 forced the discontinuance of hydraulic mining; quartz mining dwindled and so did brave Mokelumne—from a bustling "metropolis" of 10,000 population to 400 inhabitants today.

Economics, commerce and sentiment have induced the State of California to begin the incorporation of the Mother Lode Road into the state highway system. The seven-mile strip from Placerville to Colma where Marshall discovered gold, has been taken over by the state for building with federal money. Harvey M. Toy, chairman of the State Highway Commission, is averse to having the Mother Lode put by legislation into the system without funds and assistance from the counties. The estimated cost of building is \$2,500,000. Admittedly the road is not a main thoroughfare although travel on it increased 47 per cent during the last two years, according to federal census.

Along the proposed course of this highway are names that conjure up a whole history of early gold seeking and mining: Sonora, Tuttletown, Melones, Carson Hill, Angels Camp, San Andreas, Mokelumne Hill, Sutter Creek, Drytown, El Dorado, Placerville, Colma, Pilot Hill and Auburn. Jackson was the business center of all the Mokelumne River region. It marked the northern extremity of the Mother Lode, said to be one of the most extraordinary metalliferous veins in the world. The average length of a lode is six miles. The Mother Lode followed plainly in a southerly direction all the way to Mariposa, 60 miles, reaching a maximum width of 30 feet of hard white quartz loaded with high grade gold.

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HECK & GEORGE

Personal Recollections of Charles Dickens

One Who Knew Him at Gad's Hill Place Looks Back
More Than Half a Century

By A. B. ACWORTH

I HAVE so often talked over with my family and my many friends what I personally know about Charles Dickens that at last I have set it down in writing the following lines that may interest the general reader if he be a lover of the great writer. This is my apology, if any is necessary, for my presumption in dealing with incidents in his life. I knew Charles Dickens from the time he came to live in Gad's Hill Place until his passing there in June, 1870.

Charles Dickens had his double, James Baird, Old Brompton, Chatham. They were as alike as twin brothers, except when Baird talked. I knew the latter very well, and he and Dickens had a high regard for each other, and frequently visited each other.

A Boy at Chatham

When five years of age, Charles Dickens came to Chatham with his father, John Dickens, his mother, his sister Fanny, the elder by two years, his brothers, Frederick and Augustus. Of the sister and brothers I know nothing. John Dickens was a writer in His Majesty's Dockyard, and was transferred to Chatham Dockyard in 1817, where he lived for four or five years, pursuing his calling as a writer (clerk) in the Dockyard until he removed to London.

Charles Dickens was born in 1812 (the same year as my mother), and when the family first removed to Chatham they lived in a row known as Ordnance Terrace, later removed to a house on the Brook, close to Fair Row, which led from there to High Street, near to the Chatham market and opposite the Mire Hotel. He was sent to the preparatory school for young gentlemen, which was conducted by the Rev. Mr. Giles, pastor of Zion Baptist Church, Clover Street, Chatham.

My father's youngest brother, who was a certain, except when Baird talked. I knew the latter very well, and he and Dickens had a high regard for each other, and frequently visited each other.

The scenic beauty of this country needs no bronze tablet. In all seasons the valleys and wooded uplands stir expectantly in the first flush of dawn, lie softly indolent under the noontide sun or gentle rain, tranquil and quiescent in the gray-gold of an evening sunset.

Such is the land that California all but forgot, a land rich in romance and native charm, and the builders of the Mother Lode Highway do well to honor so fair a land, where America's last frontier borders on these hills and plains skirting the Pacific.

The Native Daughters of the Golden West recently made a landmark excursion through the Mother Lode country. They marked 100 places identified with gold rush days, including Angels Hotel, where Baird found comfortable lodging, as does the traveler today; Murphy's, Main Street, and Log Cabin at Sawmill Flat, where Bret Hartle's "Three Partners" lived. Likewise, the State Library has been active in much cataloging and research to preserve these monuments of the gold era.

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EDUCATIONAL

How Idea of League of Nations Grows in English Schools

London, Eng.

Special Correspondence

"MANY of you have a bicycle. How many spokes are there in a bicycle wheel?" asked the university professor who had visited the school on behalf of the League of Nations Union. Picture the top classes of an elementary school for boys assembled in the school hall to hear an address by a "gentleman from Oxford University." Not experienced in the art of holding the attention of school boys, he might quite easily have failed in his self-imposed task, but his first words (the question above), gripped the attention of his audience and his enthusiasm for the cause served to maintain it unabated throughout the whole lesson. Only one of the hundred or so boys in his audience could answer the question. When the answer 32 was at last forthcoming, even the teachers who were looking on were puzzled to know what the speaker would do with the reply.

Their mystification, however, was soon dispelled. The lecturer described the scene in the Hall of Mirrors at Versailles on June 28, 1919, when the Covenant of the League of Nations was signed by the representatives of 32 countries. Among the men that signed were an Arab, a Hindu, a Chinaman, a Japanese, a Siamese, and two Negro gentlemen. The significance of the bicycle wheel was soon rendered evident to the boys. The 32 spokes bind the parts of the wheel together in a strong and harmonious whole, and the application to the League was readily grasped.

International Atmosphere

Then followed a story to create the international atmosphere. Martha, a humbly-born French woman, eminent for goodness, ministered to the needs of 600 Spanish prisoners at the time of the Napoleonic Wars, at Besançon, the French commander said to her one day, "You will be grieved, my good friend, the Spaniards are going to leave Besançon." "Yes," she replied, "but the English prisoners are coming." She disregarded the nationality of those who needed help and ministered equally to all.

But perhaps the greatest need, if universal peace is to come, is that of mutual understanding between the nations. This was effectively illustrated by the story of Captain Lincoln, who heard one night in his camp by the Wisconsin in 1833, a loud voice shouting in the language of the Red Indians. The next morning his soldiers understood the words that were uttered, and next day the fight against the Red Men was continued until at last they were utterly defeated. Then it was discovered that the voice in the night was the voice of the Chief, Napoleon, who had come to offer peace, an offer which Capt. Abraham Lincoln, afterwards President of the United States, would willingly have accepted. The war was unduly prolonged through lack of understanding.

In clear and well-chosen language the lecturer went on to describe the activities of the League. The boys were entranced by his story of the sudden invasion of Albania in October, 1922, and the dramatic action taken on that occasion by the League. The Council of the League summoned representatives of both countries before it on Nov. 16, and two days later the Yugoslav army was ordered to withdraw from Albania and the war came to an abrupt end.

Interested in Other League Efforts
The boys were thoroughly interested, too, in the brief account of the League's efforts to safeguard fair conditions for labor, to protect backward and uncivilized races, and to secure that the terms of all treaties between nations shall be open and known to all the world.

Thus ended a "lesson" which the boys have remembered since, which they will always remember, and which will be continually fruitful in the cause of peace and brotherhood. But perhaps better results still have been achieved by methods which may be described as essentially practical. In some schools correspondence has been initiated between the children and children of other countries. At Liverpool and also at Colchester the schools have organized a "mock" Assembly of the League. In the largest school in Colchester there are two League of Nations societies, one for senior and one for junior pupils; the former manages its own affairs, but the latter has a certain amount of help from authority.

The "assembly" has met several times, each meeting being more successful than the last.

COMMERCIAL SCHOOLS

WHEELER

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BUSINESS UNIVERSITY

GRAND RIVER WEST

DETROIT, MICH.

The finest equipped training school for business

EVENING SESSION OPENS SEPT. 22

1924 Bulletin upon request

Telephone

BACK BAY 3000

334 Boylston St., Cor. Arlington St., Boston

Principal J.W. BLAISDELL

Fall Session

OPENS SEPT. 2

BRYANT & STRATTON

SCHOOL

ceful and more ambitious than the one preceding it. Each form has certain countries assigned to it in which it takes a special interest, and newspaper cuttings relating to the adopted countries are kept by the forms. At the "assembly," instructive reports, based largely on the information thus collected, are read on what each member state has been doing during recent months.

A secondary school in Liverpool

has organized a "flag day" on behalf

of the "Save the Children Fund," and

another school goes so far in the

actual practice of international sym-

pathy as to support entirely an Aus-

trian boy in the home of a working

couple under the auspices of the

fund. Thus is the idea of the League

and all it implies beginning to be pro-

pagated among English school chil-

dren.

GIVE YOURSELF

A FAIR START

Get a High School Education.

It is the foundation of success.

Without it, you will be everlastingly handicapped—with it you will be far better prepared to make your mark.

You must learn if you wish to earn.

Rewards are paid for knowledge.

The High School is your opportunity to get a fair start towards success.

SCHOOL OPENS SEPTEMBER FOURTH.

Enroll Saturday, September 2.

Grand Junction Public Schools

SAMPLE OF ADVERTISING BY CITY SCHOOL BOARD

A Little Girl Who Got a Point Quickly

A MOTHER sat at her window,

sewing. Just outside her seven-

year-old daughter was playing

school. She was the teacher. There

was no mistaking the authority of

her voice. She held the little group

respectfully attentive. One remark

particularly caught her mother's ear:

"Now, children, I'm your new

teacher, and I do want you to like

me right away. I like all of you

very much. And if you don't like

me, how can you expect me to do

anything with you?"

The mother, peering cautiously

through the curtains, saw a very

serious little person indeed, who

was indicating with emphatic ges-

tures that esteem should be reciprocal.

With difficulty she restrained her

laughter: the idea had such an oddly

familiar sound. She had read it in—

shall we tell—our own "School

Parent!" But it was read aloud for

her husband's, not the child's benefit.

Yet the seed had found good soil

and had taken root. And here it was

full-blown once more.

"Oh, these children—what imita-

tions they are!" thought the mother.

"To think that Muriel understood

that! How careful we ought to be

in her presence, never to do or say

anything we would not have her re-

peat. I never realized how much she

stores up mentally every day. From

now on I shall watch carefully the

newspapers and literature that come

into this house to protect her from

contamination from that source.

Why, she is getting impressions

from everywhere!"—School Parent,

New York.

COMMERCIAL SCHOOLS

Attend the

S.B.U.

For high grade Secretarial and

Accounting Courses

"The school that places its gradu-

ates in better positions"

DETROIT

BUSINESS

UNIVERSITY

GRAND RIVER WEST

DETROIT, MICH.

Public School Publicity Need Told by One Who Practices It

By R. E. TOPE, Superintendent of Schools

Grand Junction, Colo.

Special Correspondence

NO OPPORTUNITY for informing

the people about their schools, their

aims, their work, their costs and their

problems should be let go by. Until matters of publicity

have been systematically and continu-

ously reported, extending over a

considerable period of time, and until

definite programs calling for action,

have been presented to the com-

munity and rejected, can it be prop-

erly concluded that the city is indif-

ferent to education and is neglectful

deliberately to her schools.

Everyone should have some intel-

ligent idea concerning the educa-

tional opportunities that the public

schools of the community have to

offer. "Know thyself" is an old-time

dictum. "Know thy school" is the

new demand of this age when the

school is trying to meet the test of

social efficiency and individual judg-

ment.

With the multiplicity of demands

upon us, it is necessary to focus the

attention of the people upon the

schools. We have, it is true, a few

people interested in our schools: the

board of education, the teachers, the

parent-teachers associations, moth-

ers' clubs, the Rotary Club and a few

additional organizations, but all these

are as a handful in comparison to the

whole population. People should

know school facts. School affairs

must be made town talk. Chambers

of Commerce and clubs of all sorts

should discuss the merits or demerits

of the schools. The school and the

school program must be discussed in

the home, on the street, in the office,

in the shop, in the pool hall, in the

church—in fact, everywhere. The

school must be known to the school

better than it does anything else. The

schools must be brought close to the

people, not merely as structures of

brick, stone or wood, with desks and

chairs.

COMMERCIAL SCHOOLS

HOLMAN

Business College

The school business men believe in

Send for catalog

829 1/2 So. Hill St., LOS ANGELES

COMMERCIAL SCHOOLS

Soule College

Founded 1856 by Geo. Soule, LL.D.

NEW ORLEANS, LA.

Commercial, Short-hand, English and

Household Arts Courses

ATTRACTIVE GROUND AND LOCATION

Secretarial Training

The Situation Department of Burdett College has a

constant demand for its well-trained secretaries. There

is no quicker or surer way of climbing to executive

positions, making rapid advancement,

and earning a good income than

through a secretarialship. Young men

and women who have had a high school

education or its equivalent and are

thinking of entering business should

send for our Secretarial Catalog.

COLLEGE GRADE COURSES:

Administration—Applied Salesman-

ship and Marketing—Accounting—

Secretarial—Normal.

ENRANCE: Secretarial and Shorter

Business Courses—Sept. 2 and 9

Monday Courses in Administration—

Accounting—Applied Salesman-

ship and Marketing—Begin

Sept. 16.

NIGHT SCHOOL: College Grade and

Shorter Business Courses—Begin

Sept. 23.

Please Specify Catalog Wanted—As Follows:

General Catalog and View Book, Business Administration, Accounting,

Secretarial, Applied Salesmanship, Normal, Night School.

BURDETT COLLEGE

Founded 1879

13 BOSTON ST., BOSTON

Cor. Washington

SCHOOL OPENS

Thursday, Friday and Saturday were

registration days.

Did You Register

Tuesday, school will start with a

snap. WILL YOU BE THERE?

All boys and girls want to grow up

to be educated men and women and in

order to be successful you must make it

a point to do your school work in a sys-

tematic manner. No matter what grade

you are in, do your best and be there on

time.

Some day, you boys and girls will fill

the places of the business and profes-

sional men and women of to-day, and it

has been our observation that the ones

who worked hardest in school are usually

in the lead elsewhere.

Let's be there sure Tuesday morning.

The Grand Valley National Bank

Grand Junction, Colorado

A Good Bank in a Good Town

Sample of Advertising Used by a Business Concern. Similar Advertisements Were

Carried by Other Banks, the Rotary Club, Clothing Stores, Etc.

salesman's formula of: 1st, attract

attention; 2d, arousing interest;

3d, causing desire; 4th, producing

conviction. There are three popu-

lar and easily available advantages

for spreading publicity regarding

schools and the purposes and aims

of education. First: Through in-

spection; second, through circulars;

third, through conversations and

talks to pupils, parents and school

patrons.

Should Use Effective Means

In publicity work the school must

use the most effective means avail-

able so as to put over its program

in a large way. To do this, school

patrons must understand the funda-

mentals of publicity as a science. A

teacher and a school administrator

must be an educational salesman. Lack

of interest in the school as an

institution on the part of the people

and failure to appreciate the advan-

tages of education on the part of

the students and the parents is an

indictment of the inefficiency of the

school. When the school functions in

the community, children will come to

school; they will enter on time and

will attend regularly. They will

strive with diligence to take advan-

tage of every school opportunity. The

parents will show an active interest

in the work of their children and will

come to the school building to visit

the school teachers and assure them

of their co-operation and help. The

people will be willing to build good

SCHOOLS

Mount Tamalpais

Military Academy

35th Year, August 21st

San Rafael : : California

COMMERCIAL SCHOOLS

School Opens Sept. 1

High grade and thorough work in

BUSINESS TRAINING

CATALOG FREE

Lincoln Business College

Approved by State

Dept. of Education

14TH AND 2 ST. LINCOLN, NEB.

COMMERCIAL SCHOOLS

Rasmussen

Practical Business School

SAINT PAUL

Business and Secretarial

Mac Kay

BUSINESS COLLEGE

Ninth Street at Main

LOS ANGELES, CALIF.

Catalog Free 18th Year

MINNESOTA

SCHOOL OF BUSINESS

Ask for Pamphlet

622 First Avenue

MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.

Good Positions

for Gregg Graduates

Gregg shorthand training puts

you where you work with

executives—where your ability

will be recognized and rewarded.

Gregg School courses, qualify-

ing intelligent men and women

OUR YOUNG FOLKS' PAGE

"The Swedish Nightingale"

By FLORENCE ROMAINE

MANY years ago in the city of Stockholm, a little girl stood by one of the windows in a small, but poorly furnished house, her face pressed against the pane, and her dark eyes gazing through the mist of raindrops that blurred the landscape.

She was looking toward the house across the way; but seeing no one, turned and with bent head walked over to a little hassock by the fireplace, in which a smoldering log now and then sent a shower of sparks up the blackened chimney.

For some time she sat quite still; finally she rose, saying to herself in a half-whisper, "I'll play the 'Nightingale' game today, and maybe by that time Mother will be home."

And now Jenny, for that was her name, began to play a curious game. First, she ran around the room several times, waving her arms as if they were wings; then, holding them close at her sides, raised her head, and opening her small mouth commenced to sing.

And as she sang a strange thing happened. The lonely room, with its stiff, horse-hair furniture, and bare, pictureless walls seemed transformed, at least to the child.

Above her head she saw a bower of leafy green, with sunlight sprinkling the leaves with gold. A little brook ran along beside her, murmuring softly to itself as it rippled over the stones; and on a bough near by a bird was singing.

It was only a plain, little, brown bird, as dun-colored and unattractive to look at as Jenny herself. But his song was like the silvery tone of a magic flute, sweet, pure and vibrant, rising and falling in waves of sound that echoed through the woods and found answer in the wind in the tree-tops and the murmur of the brook.

Of course little Jenny was the bird, and this was one of her favorite games which she loved to play when her Father and Mother were away all day teaching, and she was alone in the house.

A Welcome Visitor Suddenly a step sounded on the porch outside, and the door was opened by a stout, red-checked woman who shook the rain from a huge cotton umbrella, before she came inside and shut the door behind her.

"Oh, Mlle. Lundberg," cried the child, running toward the stout woman and throwing her thin arms around her friend's neck. "I'm so glad you've come. It's been so lonely here today. But I was playing the 'Nightingale' game, and most all the clouds blew away while I was playing."

"And then the wind blew me past here," said Mlle. Lundberg with a laugh, "and I felt that I must come in to see little Jenny on my way home." She kissed the child tenderly and held her close.

"Come here, dear," she said at last. "Let us sit by the fire and you shall sing for me 'The Song of the Lark' I taught you last week."

"So, while the rain patters an accompaniment on the windowpane, and the fire crackles its applause, Jenny sang again, her pale face flushed with happiness and her dark eyes sparkling with animation."

"Jenny," said Mlle. Lundberg as the last note died away, and the child sank down on a hassock at her feet. "You must have lessons. The gift God has given you is not meant to be hidden, but to bring joy and happiness to the world. I shall speak to your mother tonight, and if she is willing, I shall take you myself tomorrow to sing for Master Croelius, the finest singing teacher in Stockholm."

She spoke with decision, and rising began to pace up and down the long room.

"Oh, Mlle. Lundberg, do you really mean it?" cried Jenny. "You are so good to me," she whispered. "How can I thank you?" And she threw her arms around her friend.

"Perhaps the world will thank me," said Mlle. Lundberg as if to herself. "I believe it will." Then turning to the little girl, "Yes, my darling, if your mother is willing, tomorrow you shall go."

Master Croelius' Studio Dressed in her Sunday best of stiff, black material, with her straight hair neatly brushed and tied with a little black ribbon, Jenny stood next door in the narrow hall outside the door of Master Croelius' studio.

Her eyes shone, and, although she held Mlle. Lundberg's hand tightly, her lips curved upward in a happy smile, and her usually pale cheeks were tinged with pink.

Master Croelius, one of the most famous singing teachers at that time, lived in a quiet stone dwelling in the center of Stockholm. He was now an old man, but much in demand as a teacher. And Mlle. Lundberg had thought long and seriously before deciding to take Jenny to him.

"Come in," a gruff voice called, as Mlle. Lundberg knocked upon the heavy, oaken door on which the name, "M. Croelius" was written in small letters.

They entered, and Jenny found herself in a large, high-ceilinged

room, lighted by a faint gleam from two long, narrow windows and the flame of a tall candle on the piano. The floor was partly covered by a rug, and the chairs were heaped with books and piles of music.

A square piano occupied one corner of the room, and in front of it sat an old man with long, white hair, a strong, deeply lined face, and piercing black eyes, which he fixed on Jenny with a look of surprise.

"Ah, it is you, my friend," he said, half rising and addressing Mlle. Lundberg. "Push that music off the chair there." And with a nod he indicated a seat near him.

"I can see you need a house-keeper," said Mlle. Lundberg, laughing. "But one would not dare to put anything away, after all, would they?"

"Nay," responded the old man, smiling faintly. "I must have everything I can find it. And no good housekeeper would put up with me, I fear, or I with her ways, either," he added, significantly.

"But what is this you have brought with you?" His eyes again fell on Jenny with a look of disapproval. "You told me you would bring me a 'Nightingale'—and, indeed, I see before me a little brown sparrow, hiding behind a chair. What can she do, I pray you?"

For Jenny, awed by the master's stern voice, had thrust into the background. Now, however, she stepped from behind Mlle. Lundberg and raised her eyes wistfully to his face.

"Only hear her," interposed Mlle. Lundberg. "It is true she resembles a sparrow, as you say, but this time the sparrow has a voice. Come, Jenny, give me your music."

"I will play for her," said the old man, unrolling the manuscript Jenny timidly handed to him. "What have you? H'm, 'The Song of the Lark.' The little brown bird aspires to fly among the clouds, I see. Well, she will begin."

He struck the opening chords with his strong, lean fingers, and Jenny, clasping her trembling hands in front of her, and fixing her eyes on

their hands, you see, like to wear these umbrella hats, for they protect their shoulders as well as their heads.

Some of the laborers wear garments made of the broad leaves of the plantain tree, sewed or tied together. Others wear capes and skirts of grass or straw. The boys, when they are fortunate enough to get them, wear burlap sacks pulled over their heads like pillow cases. These reach to their knees allowing only their bare legs and feet to show, but by the wonderful chattering you can easily guess what is inside.

A stranger may choose any one of these ways of keeping dry during a rainy day in China. If he prefers to ride in a jinricksha, as most of the visitors do, he will find them snugly fitted with curtains and robes made of rubber cloth. All that can be seen of the passenger is the top of his head and a pair of eyes!

But, if he wishes to walk, and is not prepared with his own rainy day equipment, the hotel or shop where he happens to find himself when the shower occurs, will probably insist upon loaning him one of the large paper umbrellas. This courtesy he is apt to accept with some amusement, and feels very much as if he were on his way to a fancy dress party, as he walks down the street with this old umbrella. No one else sees anything amusing about it, however, and finally the conscious smile leaves his face, and he begins to appreciate that his big paper umbrella is a good friend after all.

Many of the coolies wear very large umbrella hats. These are made of the oiled paper, too, and are shaped like the bottom of a rowboat, so that the water rolls right off. The men who are busy with

their hands, you see, like to wear these umbrella hats, for they protect their shoulders as well as their heads.

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A stranger may choose any one of these ways of keeping dry during a rainy day in China. If he prefers to ride in a jinricksha, as most of the visitors do, he will find them snugly fitted with curtains and robes made of rubber cloth. All that can be seen of the passenger is the top of his head and a pair of eyes!

But, if he wishes to walk, and is not prepared with his own rainy day equipment, the hotel or shop where he happens to find himself when the shower occurs, will probably insist upon loaning him one of the large paper umbrellas. This courtesy he is apt to accept with some amusement, and feels very much as if he were on his way to a fancy dress party, as he walks down the street with this old umbrella. No one else sees anything amusing about it, however, and finally the conscious smile leaves his face, and he begins to appreciate that his big paper umbrella is a good friend after all.

Many of the coolies wear very large umbrella hats. These are made of the oiled paper, too, and are shaped like the bottom of a rowboat, so that the water rolls right off. The men who are busy with

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STOCKS MOVE
IRREGULARLY
UPWARD AGAINBoth Gains and Losses Are
Prominent in Today's
Trading

Stock prices moved irregularly higher at the opening of today's New York market. Profit-taking in some groups was conducted simultaneously with bullish demonstrations in others; initial changes, as a rule, being of a fractional nature. Norfolk & Western and U. S. Steel Iron Pipe each gained a point.

Mixed price movements continued in the early dealings, but the main tendency remained upward. National Lead advanced 1/4 point to 15 1/4, a new high, and Foundation Company also broke through its previous high level.

Alcoa preferred, General Electric, and General Baking advanced 1/4 to 1 1/4, 1/4 to 1 1/4, and 1/4 to 1 1/4, respectively.

Foreign exchanges opened steady, with trading quiet.

Specialties Prominent
Further trading developed during the morning as professional operators, who had been largely responsible for the rapid advance in the night, showed disposition to restrict their operations and give the market a breathing spell.

Speculative interest was confined largely to specialties. National Lead extended its early gain to 4 points, and General Electric advanced 1/4 to 1 1/4. Fleischmann, United States Distributing Corporation, and American Foreign Power Corporation also touched new highs.

Lackawanna and Norfolk & Western featured the rail group, gains of 1/4 and 1/4, respectively. Cuyamel Fruit advanced 1/4 to 1 1/4, and S. S. Kresge and American West sold 1/4 and 1/4, respectively.

Call money opened at 2 per cent.

Foreign Bonds Strong
A broad upward movement in European bonds, based on prospects for an early resumption of the center of trading in today's dealings.

French issues, yielding 1 to 1 1/4, and 1 1/4, respectively, and the British, yielding 1 1/4 to 1 1/4, and 1 1/4, respectively, were the most active. The recent advance in Belgian issues, which had been selling above the others, was impeded by profit-taking. Trading in foreign bonds completely overhauled yesterday's narrow limits. Liberty bonds were heavy.

MONEY MARKET

Current quotations follow:

Call loans—Boston New York

Renewals—Boston New York

Outside call paper—Boston New York

Year money—Boston New York

Customers' deposits—Boston New York

Individual call loans—Boston New York

Today's previous

Bar silver in New York 84 1/2

Bar silver in London 84 1/2

Mexican gold in New York 84 1/2

Mexican gold in London 84 1/2

Canadian gold in New York 84 1/2

Canadian gold in London 84 1/2

Clearing House Figures

Boston New York

Exchanges—Boston New York

Year ago today—Boston New York

Year ago today—Boston New York

Year ago today—Boston New York

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NEW YORK STOCK MARKET

(Quotations to 1:45 p. m.)

Stock	Open	High	Low	Close	Vol	High	Low	Close	Vol
Adams	10 1/4	10 1/2	10 1/4	10 1/2	100	10 1/4	10 1/2	10 1/2	100
Albany	10 1/4	10 1/2	10 1/4	10 1/2	100	10 1/4	10 1/2	10 1/2	100
Albany Gold	10 1/4	10 1/2	10 1/4	10 1/2	100	10 1/4	10 1/2	10 1/2	100
Albany	10 1/4	10 1/2	10 1/4	10 1/2	100	10 1/4	10 1/2	10 1/2	100
Albany	10 1/4	10 1/2	10 1/4	10 1/2	100	10 1/4	10 1/2	10 1/2	100
Albany	10 1/4	10 1/2	10 1/4	10 1/2	100	10 1/4	10 1/2	10 1/2	100
Albany	10 1/4	10 1/2	10 1/4	10 1/2	100	10 1/4	10 1/2	10 1/2	100
Albany	10 1/4	10 1/2	10 1/4	10 1/2	100	10 1/4	10 1/2	10 1/2	100
Albany	10 1/4	10 1/2	10 1/4	10 1/2	100	10 1/4	10 1/2	10 1/2	100
Albany	10 1/4	10 1/2	10 1/4	10 1/2	100	10 1/4	10 1/2	10 1/2	100
Albany	10 1/4	10 1/2	10 1/4	10 1/2	100	10 1/4	10 1/2	10 1/2	100
Albany	10 1/4	10 1/2	10 1/4	10 1/2	100	10 1/4	10 1/2	10 1/2	100
Albany	10 1/4	10 1/2	10 1/4	10 1/2	100	10 1/4	10 1/2	10 1/2	100
Albany	10 1/4	10 1/2	10 1/4	10 1/2	100	10 1/4	10 1/2	10 1/2	100
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Albany	10 1/4	10 1/2	10 1/4	10 1/2	100	10 1/4	10 1/2	10 1/2	100
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Albany	10 1/4	10 1/2	10 1/4	10 1/2	100	10 1/4	10 1/2	10 1/2	100
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Albany	10 1/4	10 1/2	10 1/4	10 1/2	100	10 1/4	10 1/2	10 1/2	100
Albany	10 1/4	10 1/2	10 1/4	10 1/2	100	10 1/4	10 1/2	10 1/2	100
Albany	10 1/4	10 1/2	10 1/4	10 1/2	100	10 1/4	10 1/2	10 1/2	100
Albany	10 1/4	10 1/2	10 1/4	10 1/2	100	10 1/4	10 1/2	10 1/2	100
Albany	10 1/4	10 1/2	10 1/4	10 1/2	100	10 1/4	10 1/2	10 1/2	100
Albany	10 1/4	10 1/2	10 1/4	10 1/2	100	10 1/4	10 1/2	10 1/2	100
Albany	10 1/4	10 1/2	10 1/4	10 1/2	100	10 1/4	10 1/2	10 1/2	100
Albany	10 1/4	10 1/2	10 1/4	10 1/2	100	10 1/4	10 1/2	10 1/2	100
Albany	10 1/4	10 1/2	10 1/4	10 1/2	100	10 1/4	10 1/2	10 1/2	100
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WORLD SUPPLY
OF COTTON IS
INSUFFICIENT**Bales of Carry-Over Are
Rapidly Diminishing
as Demand Grows**

NEW YORK, Aug. 7.—Should the United States want its consumption of 1923-24 cotton, and Europe make no decrease from last year's demand, more cotton will be needed than now appears in the carry-over and production. According to Heister's estimate, there are 2,119,000 bales of American cotton as carry-over and production at the present time. This supply is steadily decreasing, and the urgent necessity for larger production exists.

Carry-Over Cotton Decreases

Analysis of the report in connection with three preceding years shows world carry-over, American cotton, in bales:

Year	World	U. S.
1921-22	2,000,000	2,215,000
1922-23	2,119,000	2,175,000
1923-24	2,119,000	2,175,000

These figures represent the total of American cotton and carry-over held by the world at the end of the crop years.

The portion held in the United States

Year	World	U. S.
1921-22	2,000,000	2,215,000
1922-23	2,119,000	2,175,000
1923-24	2,119,000	2,175,000

As practically all the lint in the carry-over were held in the United States, the above analysis of the United States, according to the Heister estimate, was 998,000 bales, compared with 1,457,000 last year, and somewhat more than 2,600,000 bales two years ago.

This carry-over and the crop now growing must make up the supply to meet the needs of the world for the coming year. World consumption of American cotton for the last two years compares as follows by the Heister estimate in bales: Year ended July 31, 1923, 1,457,000; 1922, 1,457,000.

Expect Increase in Demand

The estimate further shows a world consumption of 1,399,000 bales less than the preceding year. Probably all this decrease was in the United States as the census report for 11 months of the year for consumption of lint and linters shows a decrease of 971,138 bales.

Should the United States in the coming year end its curtailment of cotton consumption and go back to the same consumption as in year ended July 31, 1923, and Europe no more than maintain its consumption of last year, world consumption would be considerably increased over 1923 and such a continuing increase could not be met by the carry-over and production of a crop equal to the largest forecast that has been made.

Europe is slowly emerging from its post-war troubles, and the United States is increasing in population and wealth. These facts make for increased use of cotton and make more urgent the need for building up a reserve where for a time cotton has been scarce. Ready entrenchment on stocks carried over. The present carry-over and the best crop estimates do not approach the necessary figure.

LONDON COMMODITIES
MARKET IRREGULAR**Stagnation in Steel Demand
—Lead Buying Stimulated**

LONDON, Aug. 7.—Continental steel manufacturers have resumed conversion to standard sizes, but the lack of confidence are reported by the London Iron & Steel Exchange and more than has been blown out. Cuts in the price of steel by the Germans who need cash, have failed to bring about any remarkable results.

The severe decline in tin has been checked and an advancing tendency is apparent. A little American buying is noted. English and French consumption is normal and that of Germany is increasing.

Lead buying has been stimulated by the cable and paint demand in England, and the extent of the demand can output is wanted. The upward trend of London prices has prompted buying also in Germany where the supply is scant.

The Belgian output of zinc during the last six months was about 50,000 tons. German output has been a complain of an absence of orders, and while Upper Silesian zinc producers have not yet started to produce, their credit, their output is still crippled by labor troubles.

South Africa has lowered the price of gold dirt to India 1 penny below the London price, causing a demand for £500,000. The Reichsbank bought 2,000,000 gold marks as reserve gold. The silver market anticipates Russian orders for an increase of 21,000,000 silver, and in circulation.

Latvian intentions to buy 35 tons of silver and 10 tons of gold for mint purposes.

The Stevenson rubber output has been reduced to 55 per cent of standard. The Growers' Association estimates that will reduce the output to 50,000 tons in three months. Local business is good around in the field.

The London wool market has felt the absence of American and German buying, together with the effects of a quiet home market. Italy and Belgium are good buyers. Yorkshire again feels French competition in textiles.

CUSTOMS RULINGS

NEW YORK, Aug. 7.—(Special)—In an opinion, overruling a protest of William H. Moore of Baltimore, the collector of the United States General Appraisers held that certain silk veiling, known as nun's silk veiling, used in dress goods, was properly assessed at the rate of 50 per cent ad valorem under paragraph 1450, act of 1922, in silk veiling. Claim was made by the protestant for duty at only 35 per cent ad valorem under paragraph 1450, act of 1922, in silk veiling. Judge Howell writes a lengthy opinion in this case in which he points out that the testimony introduced by the protestant was insufficient to overcome the presumption of classification of the goods as silk veiling.

MERCANTILE MARINE AFFAIRS

NEW YORK, Aug. 7.—Officials of the International Mercantile Marine Co. there are absolutely no negotiations on any expected for the sale of the English fleet. The transatlantic freight situation remains depressed.

NEW YORK BOND MARKET

(Quotations to 3 p. m.)

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PRODUCERS OF
COCOA CONFERS
ABOUT PRICES**Limitation of Production
and Fair Compensation
Are Discussed**

LONDON, July 29.—That all cocoa producers outside the British Empire should be invited to collaborate with the British Empire producers to limit production and ensure the producer receiving a fair price, was the main resolution passed at the conference on the production and marketing of cocoa, convened at the conference of the Associated West Indian Chambers of Commerce.

Representatives of all the cocoa-producing countries in the Empire were present and were many from outside, Brazil, however, being an absentee.

At present, it was stated, while American demand is constantly growing, the supply of cocoa from the Empire remains as usual, the producer is in a position receiving less than cost price on the market. The present position is a result of the fact that every producing country has its own marketing organization, and the result is that the producer is not able to obtain a fair price for his product.

It was suggested that the producers of the Empire should form a central marketing organization, and that they should agree to limit production to a certain amount, and that they should agree to sell their product at a certain price.

The conference was held at the Hotel Cecil, London, and was attended by representatives of the following countries: British Empire, Brazil, Venezuela, Trinidad, Guyana, Surinam, and the Dutch Guianas.

The conference was presided over by Mr. J. H. D. Jones, of the Associated West Indian Chambers of Commerce, and was opened by Mr. J. H. D. Jones.

The conference was held in the afternoon, and was attended by a large number of producers and representatives of the Empire.

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LARGE TEXAS GAS
WELL IS RECOVERED**San Antonio, Tex., Aug. 1 (Special
Correspondence)—Texas Pacific
Oil & Gas Co. has recovered a large
gas well in the San Antonio area.**

The well, which was discovered in the San Antonio area, is estimated to be one of the largest in the United States. The well is located in the San Antonio area, and is estimated to be one of the largest in the United States.

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RUSSIAN MILLS
WORKING UNDER
BIG HANDICAPS**Textile Concerns Operating
at 25 Per Cent of Pre-
War Output**

WARSAW, July 11 (Special Correspondence)—The Russian textile mills are now operating at about 25 per cent of pre-war output. Raw cotton stocks are confined largely to recent supplies received from America. The Prokhoroff mills, on the outskirts of Moscow, are making a brave showing in the face of present adverse conditions.

The Kresinoff mills, at Jeykovo, in the Vladimir district, ran during the last year at 40 per cent of pre-war output, and the Kresinoff mills, at Jeykovo, in the Vladimir district, ran during the last year at 40 per cent of pre-war output.

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TRACTION & LIGHT
BUSINESS DECLINES**AKRON, Aug. 7.—Northern Ohio
Traction & Light Company is curtail-
ing service to a drop in business of the
company.**

Akron, Ohio passenger traffic has dropped to 70,000 in the last few months. The company is curtailing service to a drop in business of the company.

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SEARS-ROEBUCK
DIVIDEND MAY
BE INCREASED**Good Earnings and Strong
Cash Position—More
Orders Received**

CHICAGO, Aug. 7.—An increase in Sears-Roebuck's common dividend from the \$4 rate established July 1, after 34 years when no payments were made, is being considered by the company. The company's cash position is excellent. Attempts were made to retire all notes payable before the July 1 anniversary, but the bank refused to accept the notes. The company's cash position is excellent. Attempts were made to retire all notes payable before the July 1 anniversary, but the bank refused to accept the notes.

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CHICAGO, Aug. 7.—An increase in Sears-Roeb

EDITORIALS

The letters of Mr. Samuel Gompers and Mr. Matthew Woll of the American Federation of Labor, which are summarized in today's Monitor, are directed to the Democratic candidate for President, Mr. John W. Davis, and the Republican candidate for Vice-President, Gen. Charles G. Dawes. Mr. Gompers' letter, which is much the milder of the two, takes the form of denying to Mr. Davis any active share in accomplishing certain legislation in behalf of Labor which has been claimed for him, and repudiating the assertion that Mr. Davis had taken a prominent part in averting what is known as the "Brotherhood strike" on the railways. Mr. Woll, who is much less diplomatic in method than is his chief in the federation, makes a savage attack upon General Dawes for his association with the Minute Men of America, and adds a quite unnecessary foray on the side, against the patriotism of the banking community in general.

The assertions and charges made by these representatives of organized labor can best be answered, if they need be answered at all, by the gentlemen whose candidacies may be affected thereby. It seems, however, fair to point out a very obvious fallacy in the attitude of both Gompers and Woll. They speak only for a very small portion of the electorate of the United States. They profess, it is true, to speak for "Labor." If that were literally true they should command more than merely respectful attention.

In its broadest and true sense the word "Labor" includes all men who work for a living, in whatever form of occupation. It is ridiculous to assert that these gentlemen represent more than an infinitesimal fraction of the workers of the Nation. What they do represent is a very honorable and highly efficient organization of wage-workers, which, however, does not even include within its ranks all of the organized labor of the United States. And yet, when political campaigns come on, they are prone to arrogate to themselves the right to speak for all working people; and they attack candidates for representing a class, while at the same time they themselves represent nothing more than a segment of a class.

Mr. Woll would deny to General Dawes any breadth of political vision, because he is a banker. Probably Mr. Woll would bitterly resent the assertion that he, on his part, suffers from political astigmatism because he can see only the narrow interests of the class to which he belongs, and of which he has been for many years the efficient salaried servant.

The denunciation by these labor leaders of both of the old party tickets is to be recognized as purely the expression of resentment on the part of the representatives of an important but limited class in the community, because two gentlemen seeking high preference have not always subordinated their views to those of organized labor. What the effect of this denunciation may be upon the vote in November no one can accurately forecast, but if past political history affords any key to the present political situation, the Labor vote will, in the coming election, be no more of a unit in support of any one candidate than it has been hitherto.

While the United States Treasury is borrowing money at 2 1/4 per cent, the financial pages of the metropolitan newspapers publish numerous offerings of foreign and domestic bonds yielding interest rates of 5, 6, 7, and, in some cases, 8 per cent. This marked difference in the rates paid for loans

of money, or, which is the same thing, for credits, suggests that there is no normal interest rate, and that the wide fluctuations noted indicate chiefly a measure of confidence, or doubt, on the part of the lenders as to prompt payment of the annual interest, and ultimate repayment of the loan. Where the issuer of the bonds is perfectly solvent, and there is no question as to whether the interest will be regularly paid and the bonds redeemed at maturity, the investor is willing to accept a lower interest rate. Uncertainty as to the receipt of interest and principal is reflected in the higher rate that must be paid in order to attract purchasers of the bonds.

The present situation would seem to confirm the views of some students of finance who claim that interest is in reality simply an insurance of credit. The theory that interest is paid because the borrower can profitably employ the money loaned to him, once universally accepted, does not explain why some lenders accept 2 1/4 per cent interest, while others want 6, 7, or 8 per cent. If interest represented only the earnings of capital there would not be the existing wide differences in the rates paid for loans. In some cases, doubtless, the high interest rates offered represent the necessities of borrowers, who are compelled to get money, and must pay what the lenders ask.

Even when the issuer of bonds is solvent there may be circumstances that make the purchase of the bonds unattractive to the cautious investor, and hence the necessity for agreeing to pay a high rate of interest. A careful analysis of high and low interest-bearing bonds will doubtless show that the element of risk is the most important factor in determining interest rates. That the rate does not, as was long supposed, depend upon the supply of money, or what is often wrongly called "capital," must be evident from the fact that with a great abundance of money in the United States there is a variance of 100 to 200 per cent above the rate at which the Treasury is able to borrow.

If these conclusions are correct it would seem that the American farmers are mistaken in supposing that the high interest rates that they have been compelled to pay, since the great

deflation in the price of farm products began in 1920, were due to a contraction in the volume of bank currency. It was not the scarcity of currency, but the risk of loans not being paid, that was the chief cause of the high charges for loans to the farmers. With returning prosperity in agriculture it will doubtless be found that interest rates for loans against land or staple crop security will tend steadily downward.

Tomasaburo Kato, in a formal address to the reassembled Japanese Diet, has declined to introduce a suffrage measure "prior to the next regular session" of that body. To judge from press comments, the new Premier has done the one thing quite apt to cost him the all but solid non-partisan support he has enjoyed since he formed the present Ministry. Moreover, he has by no means lessened the popular clamor for a widening of Japan's existing suffrage, if that was his expectation. It would seem, on the contrary, that he has whetted the edge of demand. The leaders of the parliamentary parties which have representation in the Cabinet clearly think thus, for they announce they will at once unite to draft a bill of their own, though without the official Government backing such a measure cannot enter the lists of debate with the best chances. Whether or not their move is, as is said, an indication of general doubt in the genuineness of the Premier's democracy, surely it is unmistakable proof of a general desire for a broadening of the national electoral system.

What the Mikado's subjects mean by "suffrage" has, as yet, not a thing to do with "Votes for Women." Some of these days, that, too, will come, but just now what is most earnestly meant is universal manhood suffrage, beginning at twenty-one years, perhaps at twenty. The electorate in the isles at present is limited by property-owning and tax-paying qualifications, which means that the labor element of the population is disfranchised—a force in today's sociologic compound no more to be discriminated against in Dai Nippon than in Denmark or Delaware. Labor's good work during the earthquake days and immediately afterward has improved immensely its position in petitioning for the ballot, while it is to be added with emphasis that Labor is now well organized. Soon its voice must be hearkened to, and it is more than a little probable that "soon" in this connection means no more than a matter of months.

In watching this latest advance in Japan's political march, the rest of the world sees what, after all, is merely a normal, inevitable development. This really great wave of agitation for an up-to-date suffrage statute has been growing through a decade and more. To be exact, it was just a dozen years ago that the cause was espoused by the country's liberal groups, and if then it was defeated easily by the conservatives yet it resulted in a suffrage extension in 1914. Three times since this initial skirmish the battle has been joined, the latest contest coming in '22, when, after five days of full-dress debate, the bill was lost by a majority of only 96: 243 to 147.

The question for foreign observers is: What does the agitation mean?—and a reply may best be made in a brief of the arguments voiced by Ozaki and his fellow suffragist chieftains: If the grant of adult male suffrage seem radical, in view of our political precedents, realize it is a necessary safety valve for deep grievances. First of these is the press censorship, limiting free opinion. Second is the continued high cost of living, which shows no present sign of being reduced materially. Third is venality in official position. Japan's public very well knows what it wants and is not in the least afraid to ask for it. That its petition amounts to a demand overriding all party lines only makes it the more interesting to outsiders, and, assuredly, the more important in the land's home affairs.

In what is said to be his first statement issued following his election as President of Mexico, Gen. Plutarco Elias Calles, while in New Orleans on his way to Europe, declared that his country no doubt had seen its last revolution. This is a hopeful and an encouraging forecast. Those who may be inclined to doubt its correctness will do so because they will be tempted to see in it the zeal and hope of one newly chosen to lead. Men as sanguine and as ambitious to bring prosperity and peace to their countrymen have been disappointed and disillusioned. But many with an equally high purpose have seen their hopes fulfilled. This realization may come to General Calles. It may be said that if it does not it will not be because of any lack of sincerity on his part. He is committed to a great and an honorable undertaking.

Mexico's President-elect does not seek to bring about this promised new era of national peace and prosperity by any resort to the arts of the political or economic alchemist. The processes he proposes to employ are those which have been used successfully elsewhere. In the first place, he sees his country firmly committed to the support of its Constitution and its laws. With this assured, any free people is in a position to go forward. Until a nation is thus committed its progress is insecure and halting. To assure this adherence to the established order, according to General Calles, the homes and the schools; which have become the portion of a larger and ever-increasing number of the people of Mexico, are aiding in instilling into those of the younger generation a realization of their duty to society as a whole.

Commercially and industrially, it is promised that henceforth the lands formerly withheld from the Indians shall be restored to their rightful owners, and that the rights of foreigners, who in good faith invest their capital in Mexican enterprises shall be respected. In its international relations it is proposed that the Republic

shall again assume a position of equality, rather than dependence, through the liquidation of its debts. It is not explained, perhaps because General Calles is not yet in a position to speak officially or with authority, just how this last undertaking is to be accomplished. But it is sufficient for the moment that it is the desire and intention of the President-elect to redeem every valid pledge heretofore made by his Government.

The formula adopted promises the results so hopefully forecast. Rich in nearly every natural resource, Mexico is in a position to prosper abundantly. Freedom from internal strife, free intercourse with other countries, the establishment and the assured sanctity of the home, with free schools and equal opportunity, will eventually usher in and establish this new and better era.

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England's American Guests

By J. D. WHELFLEY, Author of "British-American Relations"

How much more is this true of two nations the greater numbers of which have no use for a dictionary. Now that the shouting has died down, and there was much of it, and the compliments and the expressions of mutual admiration have all been delivered in the written and spoken word, it would be no more than fair to say that the net results of it all are decidedly beneficial to the furtherance of a British-American understanding, not between the governments of the two nations, but what is even more important, between the two peoples. There is little danger of the British and American governments having any serious disagreement. There is always danger that the American and British peoples may arrive at a serious misunderstanding as to motives or purpose. This danger is rendered less acute by the events of the past few weeks, and for this reason if for no other the American expeditions to England this year have been well worth while.

The most valuable contributions to an international entente are those of primary character. Mr. Charles E. Hughes, the American Secretary of State, made substantially a contribution, for, in his explanation as to the psychology of American foreign policy, its origins, its limitations and its derivation of authority, he dealt with the subject in a way that runs counter to the usual run of damaging sources of misunderstanding.

Each unit found itself surrounded by a group of alien units of most friendly character. Ideas were exchanged, friendships made, and bonds of understanding were strengthened. And here and there were to be found the unfortunate, the disgruntled and the disappointed, on the whole there was little complaint and a vast measure of satisfaction, and a great deal of not a little financial gain.

History in the Making

By C. F. G. MASTERMAN

During the month of August Mr. H. W. Massingham, being on his vacation, will not send his weekly article entitled "The British (Un)happy Days." His place will be taken by Mr. C. F. G. Masterman, M. P. for the Rushmore Division of Manchester. Mr. Masterman has held many government positions and is a well-known public man.

By Cable from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, Aug. 7.—The British Parliament, after a most trying six months' sitting, thought they were coming peacefully to an end. The few social measures which have been passed by the Labor Government have not been substantially opposed or modified by the House of Lords. Suddenly three great international questions have been sprung upon them and they have found themselves in a predicament. And in confusion and uncertainty they have adjourned for a very limited holiday.

The first of these is the London Conference, which in the high opinion of its promoters was going to open a new epoch of universal peace and reconciliation in war-scarred Europe. Those high hopes have become dim. Rayner, who was announced on Tuesday in the House of Commons that he would be content if he could achieve one small thing only. That was the acceptance of the Dawes report by the various international nations. He will probably achieve this object for, as a condition of signing this report, the German Government is offered the only thing that matter at once to them—a moratorium for some years and money.

The British Prime Minister endeavors, therefore, neither to discuss the Dawes report nor anything outside the Dawes report. He is fighting forces greater than himself, and his endeavors are in vain. On one hand, well-known publicists such as J. M. Keynes and W. T. Layton, the editor of the *Financial Times*, are fighting the report itself is unsound because Germany can never pay £125,000,000 of reparations every year for an indefinite period. And, therefore, immediately the question arises outside the report itself: Who is to declare if Germany "defaults" under these payments? And what is to happen if such a default occurs?

And with that, moreover, arises the whole series of other questions which Mr. Lloyd George put to Mr. MacDonald on Tuesday and to which he could obtain no answer. For here the French and English are completely divided and in so far as the French are concerned, the answer is: "No." Mr. MacDonald, on the other hand, is completely divided and in so far as the English are concerned, the answer is: "Yes." But here they part.

Philip Snowden has fought like a tiger for an agreement that these sanctions shall only be decided jointly by the Allies together. He is, of course, representing the Treasury and the bankers, who say that they cannot lend £40,000,000 to Germany, if there is any possibility of France, before the loan is repaid, being able to march her armies into the Ruhr Valley and to create economic ruin there.

Mr. MacDonald has, however, yielded to the pathetic pleadings of Edouard Herriot, who if he does not reserve the right of France to effect the military occupation of Germany, in the event that Germany does not pay, he will be swept from office by the senators and deputies of France.

So that, as every economist is quite convinced that Germany cannot pay and that a "default" must occur, the prospect is not a rosy one for an established peace. There are also unpleasant questions arising as to whether now the French will remove all their soldiers from the Ruhr district or whether next January the British will evacuate the Cologne area and insist on it not being recaptured by the French, and how the proportion of reparations shall be divided. And behind this there is the question of whether France and the other Allies are going to pay the debts they owe to England. So altogether it does not seem likely that immediate tranquility will be attained.

The second question is the treaty with the Soviet Government of Russia. The negotiations, which have dragged on for many months, have lately been held in the Russian fashion, by night, as well as by day. Arthur Ponsonby has labored unceasingly to effect an agreement be-

tween the new Communist state, which desires to confiscate the private property of foreigners, and the representatives of that state, who desire to borrow more money from these same foreigners. On Tuesday morning it was officially announced that the negotiations had broken down, but, as the treaty with the Bolsheviks is the first plank of the Labor platform, all through Tuesday and Wednesday the Labor followers were quick to press the Government at least to produce something that looked like a treaty before adjournment.

The result was that late Wednesday evening Mr. Ponsonby produced "something that looked like a treaty," which, he said, had been agreed to at about 4 o'clock in the afternoon. It was perfectly indefinite. It stated that every important question of money to be owed to England or Englandmen was to be referred to future committees, and the only positive program that emerged was that England should guarantee a loan for some indefinite period. This was denounced by Mr. Lloyd George as a "fraud," and bitterly opposed by the Conservatives, and has no chance of passing Parliament in its present form.

The third and most serious subject is the sudden threat of explosion in Ireland. In the treaty made between the British and the Irish race, signed by the representatives of all parties and passed through Parliament more than two years ago, it was decided that the Northern Parliament could opt out of the Free State, provided that, if it chose so to do, a boundary commission should be established with an impartial chairman and one representative each from Northern and Southern Ireland to decide whether or not Ireland really wanted to opt out, but refused to appoint a commissioner. And judges of the Privy Council decided last week that, if she refuses, the boundary commission cannot function.

Cosgrave and his Government only persuaded the Irish people to abandon the idea of a republic on condition that the boundary of the Free State was to be so delimited, a first-class crisis has arisen.

The Northern Irish Government asserts that, if Great Britain does not immediately carry out its treaty obligation and preserve the "scrap of paper" on which England's honor is based, nothing can prevent Ireland immediately declaring itself a republic.

Ulster is seething with excitement and most of the Conservatives wish to resist the bill and urge the House to delay to show it out. If it is done the whole future of the British political system may be changed. We must hope for the triumph of wisdom and sanity in the little breathing space that remains.

Except for these crises, Parliament is winding up this first part of its session in a general good temper. The Labor Party is pleased at being in office, though it has passed no Socialist bills. The Liberals are pleased that the Labor Party has passed the Liberal bills and accepted the Liberal amendments to the Labor bills. The Conservative Party is pleased on the whole that things are no worse, that no Socialist measures have been proposed and that property remains secure from threats of confiscation. The parties fight each other with some bitterness in the by-elections and in the newspapers, but the country as a whole is little interested in these politics, for every day the provinces are fighting their way into the Exhibition, and London, rich and poor alike, is fighting its way out for brief holidays in the country or by the sea.

An extension of money grants to the unemployed, disguised as national insurance, an ambitious scheme for the housing of the poor by the public, and the great subsidised rents, a granting of old-age pensions to people who have saved little money and hence have hitherto been disqualified, and the establishment of boards of directors to take the country to fix the wages of agricultural laborers represent the products of the first Labor Government in England in its advance toward social reform.

Golf Links and Horseshoe Courts

The tremendous popularity which golf has achieved in the United States has been many times commented upon and discussed. It is remarkable from whatever aspect viewed, but more particularly because of the tendency manifested by the American business man to devote more of his leisure than formerly to out-of-door amusements. Not many years ago the larger cities alone boasted their golf clubs and links. Today in hundreds of the smaller towns and cities attractive nine-hole or eighteen-hole courses have been laid out and are maintained for the devotees of this sport. One wonders, when he views from the vantage point of a passing automobile, the dozen or more interested players taking their unhurried way between tees and bunkers, how many of them are graduates from village baseball lots, from the earlier game of "shinny," or from the horseshoe courts where boys and men still engage in friendly rivalry at the game of quoits. The inclination is to suspect that those who, as boys, become accustomed to games played in the open places seldom, in later years, fail to respond to the call of the rolling golf field, the tennis court, or the somewhat less spectacular games of their youth.

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LETTERS to the EDITOR

Brief communications are welcomed, but the editor must reserve sole judgment of their suitability and be held responsible for the selection and omission of material. Anonymous letters are destroyed unread.

White Men at Ox Bow Bend

To the Editor of The Christian Science Monitor:

The article, "A Camp in the Ox Bow Bend Country," in the Monitor of July 17 includes the following statements:

"This camp was in a heavy forest at the bend of the river where never a dog had barked, not a gun been fired. No white man was there for many years after this time."

The time referred to is "about 50 years ago," or 1874. As a matter of fact this region had often been visited by white men at least 50 years earlier. Fort Smith, to the east, had been built in 1817, and Fort Gibson, to the west, in 1824. Maj. William Bradford, the first commandant at the former post, must often have passed the place on his visits to the Osages on the Verdigris. Thomas Nuttall, the botanist, with a party, passed it going westward in July, 1819, and again, on his return, two months later.

Both of Maj. Stephen H. Long's two parties passed it in September, 1820, on their way from the Rocky Mountains. Jacob Fowler's party, on Santa Fe, in September, 1821, probably missed it by a few miles, but the party of Thomas James and John McKnight, also headed for Santa Fe, and at about the same time, certainly passed it. By 1824 it was a locality well known to the American whites. It had been visited in earlier times by both Frenchmen and Spaniards.

W. J. G.
Los Angeles, Calif.

Mexico's Promised New Era

In what is said to be his first statement issued following his election as President of Mexico, Gen. Plutarco Elias Calles, while in New Orleans on his way to Europe, declared that his country no doubt had seen its last revolution. This is a hopeful and an encouraging forecast. Those who may be inclined to doubt its correctness will do so because they will be tempted to see in it the zeal and hope of one newly chosen to lead. Men as sanguine and as ambitious to bring prosperity and peace to their countrymen have been disappointed and disillusioned. But many with an equally high purpose have seen their hopes fulfilled. This realization may come to General Calles. It may be said that if it does not it will not be because of any lack of sincerity on his part. He is committed to a great and an honorable undertaking.

Mexico's President-elect does not seek to bring about this promised new era of national peace and prosperity by any resort to the arts of the political or economic alchemist. The processes he proposes to employ are those which have been used successfully elsewhere. In the first place, he sees his country firmly committed to the support of its Constitution and its laws. With this assured, any free people is in a position to go forward. Until a nation is thus committed its progress is insecure and halting. To assure this adherence to the established order, according to General Calles, the homes and the schools; which have become the portion of a larger and ever-increasing number of the people of Mexico, are aiding in instilling into those of the younger generation a realization of their duty to society as a whole.

Commercially and industrially, it is promised that henceforth the lands formerly withheld from the Indians shall be restored to their rightful owners, and that the rights of foreigners, who in good faith invest their capital in Mexican enterprises shall be respected. In its international relations it is proposed that the Republic

Why Interest Rates Vary